



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Tokyo-U.S. Trade Framework Talks Reported

Tokyo on U.S. Competitiveness

OW1810125193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT
18 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Japan made specific suggestions to enhance U.S. international competitiveness and to promote its exports to Japan at a working-level meeting on Monday [18 October] as part of bilateral trade framework negotiations, Trade Ministry officials said.

The proposals included incentives to increase capital spending, promote investment in research and development and foster talented engineers as measures to improve U.S. competitiveness, the officials said.

For measures to sell more U.S. goods to Japan, Washington was advised to increase the number of government officials promoting exports to Japan, review its taxation system and make good use of trade missions, fairs and market research, among others, they said.

The U.S. side is expected to study the proposals and respond in the next meeting, slated for November in Washington, they said.

At Monday's meeting, the U.S. side explained its 65-point national export strategy unveiled in late September by U.S. President Bill Clinton, they said.

On the strategy, the Japanese side expressed concern about the U.S. Government's pressure for exports, the U.S.' unilateral decision to ease export controls and possible increases in U.S. tied aid loans.

The officials said one of the priority issues of the bilateral working group is to issue a report by January on measures to be taken, including "objective criteria" to assess implementation of such measures.

U.S. Urges Tariffs Cut

OW1810142793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT
18 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—The United States urged Japan to cut tariffs on about 40 farm products and processed foods by an average 50 to 60 percent from current levels, government sources said Monday [18 October].

They said the U.S. made the request in ongoing bilateral negotiations being held as part of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The U.S. specifically called for tariff cuts to 5 percent from the 10 percent tariff on chocolate goods, the sources said. It called for dismantling tariffs altogether on vegetable oil.

Japan submitted tariff reduction plans on some of the products the U.S. named, according to the sources, but rejected removing tariffs on vegetable oil and disputed the demands for tariff cuts on chocolate.

The two nations also failed to come to agreement on Japan's cutting tariffs on oranges, currently set at 20 percent in summer and 40 percent in winter, the sources said.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry plans to propose tariff cuts of an average 36 percent on farm products and processed foods, up from an average 30 percent slash as proposed in March 1992.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said in a meeting of ruling coalition party leaders that the November 15 deadline for submitting a list of planned tariff cuts to GATT may be postponed.

According to Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, Hosokawa said Japan is not hoping for the delay, but it may come due to situations surrounding the long-stalled negotiations. Hosokawa pointed as likely factors for the delay the European Community's (EC) call for a quadrilateral meeting among Canada, Japan, the U.S. and the EC.

Developments in ongoing farm negotiations between Japan and the EC and the U.S. and the EC are also unclear, Takemura quoted Hosokawa as saying.

Auto Talks Postponed to 20 Oct

OW1910020793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan-U.S. trade talks on autos and auto parts, which were scheduled to start in Tokyo on Tuesday [19 October], were postponed to Wednesday at the request of the U.S. side, Japanese officials said Tuesday.

The auto talks are part of wide-ranging bilateral negotiations to reduce Japan's trade surplus under a framework trade agreement reached in July.

Senior trade officials of the two countries will meet Wednesday and Thursday to discuss foreign access to the Japanese auto market and ways to increase purchase of foreign-made auto parts by Japanese makers.

The meetings of top trade officials on Wednesday and Thursday will be followed by working-level talks on Friday, the officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

Medical Numerical Targets Rejected

OW1910132693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The United States urged Japan on Tuesday to buy more foreign medical equipment, but both sides remained apart on "objective

criteria" for measuring progress. As in other sectors of talks on a bilateral trade framework, U.S. negotiators produced numbers they said showed Japan lagging behind other industrial powers in government procurement of foreign medical technology.

Competitive foreign products are kept out of Japan's market, and Japanese people are deprived of state-of-the-art medical care by such practices as "biased design specifications, inordinately long approval procedures and budget policies that seem to limit foreign competition," a senior U.S. official told reporters.

Tokyo repeated its rejection of "numerical targets," a Japanese Government official said separately. Japan also questioned the validity of the U.S. figures, which combine public- and private-sector market shares.

"These are talks about government procurement," the Japanese official told reporters.

The U.S. official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Washington was taking "consistent approaches" in the medical and other talks—where the U.S. vowed to set criteria unilaterally if Japan does not agree on numbers to mark progress over three to four years.

American officials also hinted at retaliation by repeating that the U.S. reserves the right to use all its trade laws, some of which provide for punitive action against markets judged to be closed. But the U.S. official could not produce figures, as others did in telecommunications and insurance, purporting to show Japan far behind other group of seven industrial powers in allowing other countries into its market.

"They are all bigger than the Japanese market share" of foreign equipment, she asserted, but acknowledged "making that leap" from U.S. Government figures showing the U.S. share of Japan's market below its share of other markets.

U.S. medical equipment accounts for 40 percent of the public- and private-sector market in the European community, 55 percent in Australia and 75 percent in Canada, but only 20 percent in Japan, she said.

The Japanese official, who also spoke on condition his name not be used, countered with public-sector figures from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The U.S. holds 30 percent of Japan's public-sector market for medical equipment, but Japan garners just 3 percent of the same market in the U.S., according to the numbers used by the Japanese. The U.S. official suggested Japan's share is low because it is not competitive in the field.

"This is one area in which we're such a world leader," she said. "Our major competition does not come from Japan, it comes from Europe."

Slower Exports Said Halting Growth of Surplus

OW1910025193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Tuesday [19 October] that a slowdown in exports is putting a brake on the growth of Japan's trade surplus, but indicated there is still a need to boost domestic demand.

"Exports have hit a peak...And the surplus in terms of volume and the yen is on the decline," Fujii told a regular news conference after the morning cabinet meeting. He was referring to trade figures released Monday for the first six months of fiscal 1993, which started April 1, and for September, the latest reporting month.

Japan's trade surplus in the half-year period hit a record 60 billion dollars. But citing weaker external demand and the yen's rise as major factors, Fujii said further domestic demand-led economic expansion is important to correct Japan's huge surplus.

On a separate point, he expressed "regret" at Russia's dumping of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan on Sunday, but ruled out any possibility of reviewing Japan's aid to Russia.

Tokyo Plans 'Action Program' on Construction

OW1910145893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The government plans to work out an action program to secure greater foreign access to Japan's construction market, officials told KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Tuesday [19 October]. The plan apparently stems from Tokyo's desire to avert sanctions Washington is prepared to impose against Japan if no progress is made in bilateral talks by the end of this month.

The program will call for, among other things, opening bidding for public works projects of prefectural governments to foreign contractors, according to the officials.

Those plans will be finalized when key cabinet ministers hold emergency talks Thursday to decide how to deal with rising tension in Japan's construction talks with the United States, they said.

The talks will be held among Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi and Home Affairs Minister Kanju Sato.

The program will also call for the government to take into account what foreign contractors have done in their home countries in qualifying bidders for public works projects, the officials said.

Key Cabinet Members' Construction Talks Planned

*OW1910025093 Tokyo KYODO in English 0212 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Key cabinet members will hold emergency talks as early as this week to decide how to handle growing tension in Japan's bilateral construction talks with the United States, the government's chief spokesman said Tuesday [19 October]. The emergency meeting comes in response to a U.S. ultimatum that Washington will slap sanctions on Japan from November 1 unless Japan agrees to further open up its construction market.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura told a press conference that talks will be held among himself, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, and Construction Minister Kozo Igarashi.

Government sources said the meeting may produce a more dramatic revision of the country's bidding system than the one already tabled to soothe U.S. dissatisfaction over the Japanese construction market.

In a related development, Hiroshi Kumagai, minister of international trade and industry, told a press conference that working-level negotiations among concerned government ministries are planned on the construction row.

Construction Chief Igarashi confirmed that the emergency talks will take place as early as Wednesday.

He said it was necessary to give "a clear direction" to the bilateral talks.

More Reportage on Russia's Nuclear Waste Dumping

IAEA Urges Constructive Approach

*OW1910145593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1313 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) urged Japan on Tuesday [19 October] to adopt a "constructive approach" in its efforts to tackle concerns over Russia's dumping of low-grade radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, Foreign Ministry officials said. Hans Blix made the remarks in talks with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata after arriving from South Korea earlier in the day, the officials said.

The IAEA director general was quoted as saying that Japan should not stop at protesting against the Russian action and demanding that such incidents not be repeated.

Japan should adopt a "constructive approach" to the problem by considering what can be done to enable Russia to dispose of such waste by means other than dumping at sea, Blix told Hata.

Officials said Hata agreed with Blix's proposal that experts from the Vienna-based IAEA participate in any future joint survey by Japan, Russia and possibly South Korea on the environmental impact of radioactive waste dumping in the Sea of Japan.

Blix sympathized with Japan's concern over the Russian action, suggesting any country would be alarmed if radioactive dumping took place so close to its shores. Blix said the dumping posed no health danger, however, noting radiation levels measured a mere 2 curies, which is below the limits recommended by the IAEA.

Blix suggested Russia acted within its rights when it dumped the waste at sea. He pointed to the 1972 Convention on Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Waste and Other Matters, known as the London Convention, which does not prohibit dumping at sea of low-level radioactive substances.

But he said Russia contravened a nonbinding international moratorium, adopted by the London Convention in the 1980s, to abstain from dumping such materials at sea.

Officials said Blix confirmed that Russia gave the IAEA advance notice of its intention to dispose of 1,700 cubic meters of low-level radioactive waste at sea. In an attempt to explain why Japan was not informed by the IAEA, he said IAEA officials had probably assumed that the international maritime organization, which had also been notified of Moscow's intention, would inform Japan.

The environmental group Greenpeace International reported Sunday that a Russian Navy tanker dumped waste at a point some 550 kilometers west of Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido and 190 kilometers southeast of Vladivostok.

The London-based group said airborne radiation levels at the site were 10 to 70 times higher than normal background levels.

Russia told the IAEA it no longer has storage capacity in land-based facilities for such waste.

Blix said Russia and Norway have undertaken a joint investigation into the effects of such dumping in the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea, but did not detect high levels of radioactivity, the officials said.

South Korea's YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported Tuesday that Seoul will call on Japan and Russia to cooperate in a joint survey of pollution in the Sea of Japan.

Prefectures, Politicians Demand End

*OW1910133893 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japanese prefectural governments, politicians and civic leaders Tuesday [19

October] joined in the chorus demanding an immediate halt to Russia's dumping of radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan.

Several of the demands were paired with petitions urging Tokyo to launch an investigation into the extent of the pollution caused when a Russian Navy tanker dumped about 900 tons of liquid radioactive waste in the sea some 550 kilometers west of Japan.

Officials of the Hokkaido Prefectural Government called on the Russian Consulate in Sapporo to deliver a letter addressed to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Russian Consul General Ishenbai Abdurazakov reportedly told the officials he would convey the message to Moscow.

He added, however, "I have heard the dumping this time was of a low level (of radiation) recognized by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) and is not that dangerous. I believe this."

Niigata and Tottori, two prefectures along the Sea of Japan coast, both demanded an end to the dumping, saying it creates a sense of anxiety among people living on the coast.

In Tokyo, Genjiro Kaneko, head of the Liberal Democratic Party's Fisheries Division, called on the Russian Embassy and demanded an end to the dumping and an accounting of the contents of everything dumped so far.

Russian diplomat Ivan Prokhorov, meeting with Kaneko in place of Ambassador Lyudvig Chizhov, said, "we are dumping (the waste), because we do not have the appropriate disposal equipment. We cannot promise an immediate halt to the dumping."

Masanori Goto, deputy secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, also visited the embassy to deliver a letter from party leader Tomiichi Murayama. Russian diplomat Vasiliy Saplin, who met with Goto, said, "we had heard nothing from (Moscow). This fact is regrettable, but it has nothing at all to do with Yeltsin's visit to Japan" last week.

Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka sent a letter of protest to Chizhov, saying there was no reason for one country to dump waste in the sea at its own convenience since the oceans are shared by all nations.

Plutonium Action Hiroshima, an antinuclear civic group, said in a protest to Yeltsin that the dumping has "cast a dark shadow on friendly relations" between Japan and Russia. It also protested a second dumping of nuclear waste planned by Russia, noting the Sea of Japan is enclosed and the dumping would have a big effect on Japan and the two Koreas.

The Nagasaki Municipal Assembly, in a letter to Yeltsin, described the dumping as an "outrage" which will spread radioactive pollution to the countries of the region.

Minister: Dumping May Damage Ties

OW1910113793 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan told Russia on Tuesday [19 October] that if Russia continues to dump nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan it will greatly damage relations between the two nations, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito issued the warning in a meeting with Russian Ambassador to Japan Lyudvig Chizhov, just as the Russian Pacific Fleet moved to resume dumping of liquid radioactive waste as early as Wednesday.

Saito urged Russia to stop the reported planned dumping of radioactive waste on Wednesday, telling Chizhov if the second dumping is carried out, the impact it would have on bilateral ties will be "immeasurable."

Saito urged Chizhov to convey Japan's protest to the Russian Government in Moscow as soon as possible and to directly convey the message to President Boris Yeltsin, the officials said. Chizhov agreed to the request, they said.

Japanese Ambassador to Russia Sumio Edamura will make a similar protest to Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev in Moscow, the officials said.

The Russian Navy Tanker TNT-27 dumped 700 tons of radioactive liquefied waste into the Sea of Japan on Sunday. Saito told Chizhov it is "extremely regrettable" that the dumping occurred immediately after last week's summit talks between Yeltsin and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, they said.

The officials quoted Saito as saying the Japanese public has very strong feelings on problems concerning the disposal of radioactive waste.

On Monday, a senior official of Russia's Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Ministry said that Moscow will "soon" carry out a second dumping of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan. And a Russian Pacific Fleet official said Tuesday that Russia will again dump waste into the sea as early as Wednesday.

Saito called for a "high-level political judgment" to halt the dumping to avoid losing the "momentum" of development in Japan-Russia ties, which was boosted with Yeltsin's October 11-13 visit to Japan, the officials said. The Tokyo Declaration signed by Yeltsin and Hosokawa last week said they "confirm that the dumping of radioactive waste raises a grave concern on a global scale."

Chizhov told Saito that Russia understands the Japanese public's concern over the problem and that the two countries share basic ideas on the problem, the officials said.

The ambassador was quoted as saying Russia wants to stop dumping the waste in the sea as soon as possible but that it cannot in light of its current situation. He called for cooperation from Japan and other countries of the

world, but did not elaborate on what kind of cooperation Russia is seeking, they said.

The officials said the matter will be discussed at a second joint working-level meeting in Moscow, which will be held on November 10 and 11 to study the launching of joint investigations into nuclear waste disposal in the Sea of Japan.

The Russian Government admitted for the first time in March that it dumped radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Barents Sea between 1959 and 1992.

Tokyo To 'Renew' Protest

*OW1910021393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan will renew its protest against Russia's dumping of radioactive nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan on Sunday [17 October], Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Takemura said Tuesday. The move comes after Moscow officially confirmed that the Russian Navy disposed of radioactive waste in the sea some 550 kilometers west of Hokkaido.

The Japanese Government views the dumping as "very regrettable," Takemura said at a news conference.

On Monday the Foreign Ministry summoned Aleksandrovich Chizhov, Russian ambassador to Tokyo, to lodge a formal protest.

Takemura said Japan will renew its protest "through high-level channels" against Russia's conduct, saying it will strongly urge Russia not to repeat the dumping of radioactive waste.

A senior official of Russia's Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Ministry said Monday that Moscow will "soon" carry out a second dumping of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan.

The Russian Navy tanker TNT-27 dumped 900 tons of radioactive liquid waste in the ocean on Sunday.

The Russian Government admitted for the first time in March that it dumped radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, the north Pacific and the Barents Sea between 1959 and 1992.

In the Tokyo Declaration signed by Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa last week, the two leaders stated they "confirm that the dumping of radioactive waste raises a grave concern on a global scale." During Yeltsin's state visit to Japan, Hosokawa urged Russia to discontinue dumping nuclear waste into the Sea of Japan.

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito will summon Ambassador Chizhov again later in the day to lodge a protest, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Saito said Monday that Japan will continue to press Russia to immediately cease disposing of both solid and liquid nuclear wastes in the sea and to abide by international agreements on nuclear waste dumping.

The London Convention bans dumping high-level radioactive waste at sea and requires advance notification when dumping low-level radioactive waste.

Science and Technology Agency Head Satsuki Eda said Tuesday [19 October] Japan may conduct a survey on the Russian Navy's dumping of liquid radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan. Eda told reporters he will convene a governmental council Wednesday to discuss the survey, which would include the effects on the environment. He said the dumping is not likely to have an immediate effect on the life of the Japanese people but added he feels worried about the long-term effects.

The government has to carry out the survey to respond to the anxiety of the Japanese people, Eda said.

The agency chief also said Russia on Monday night gave an explanation to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow about the nuclear dumping. Eda said Japan will further urge Moscow to stop dumping, noting that Russian officials told the embassy that Moscow plans to dump another 800 tons of liquid radioactive waste into the sea.

The Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] lodged a protest Tuesday over Russia's dumping of nuclear waste Sunday in the Sea of Japan, party officials said. In a statement handed over to Chizhov, SDPJ Chairman Tomiichi Murayama expressed "grave concern" at the dumping and asked for a clear explanation from Russia, the officials said.

Murayama also called on the Russian Government to immediately halt the dumping of radioactive waste in the ocean because it is detrimental to the environment of neighboring countries, they said.

The SDPJ, the largest party in the coalition government, will step up its efforts to forge an international framework for controlling radioactive waste, including a comprehensive ban on the dumping of the material, Murayama said in the statement.

Farmers 'Ready To File' for Rice Patents

*OW1810122693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[By Kohei Murayama]

[Text] Akita, Oct. 18 KYODO—Not all Japanese farmers are worried about the government's gradual unfolding of its intention to open up the rice market, experts said Monday [18 October]. Having long anticipated that Japan will eventually have to rely on exports, farmers in Akita Prefecture have been preparing for the change and are confident of challenging cheap imports with the quality of their rice, the experts said.

They noted that this is apparently the same in other parts of Japan.

Akita, a key rice growing area in northern Japan, created a boom in years past in the domestic market with its "Akita-Komachi" quality rice. For consumers in Japan, "Akita-Komachi" is a high-quality brand worth waiting in line for and worth paying more.

This year, Japanese farmers experienced the poorest rice harvest since the end of World War II.

"A set of breeding tests takes at least 10 years," said Toshihiko Hatakeyama, chief researcher at the prefecture's agricultural experiment, which developed "Akita-Komachi." "And there's no guarantee for a success with a single set...meaning another 10 years of tests again," he said, referring to reported comments by U.S. rice millers and farmers that they can soon catch up with Japanese quality rice.

"We are also developing higher quality Japanese-type Indica rice," Hatakeyama said while walking around the vast 26.01 hectares of main experimental fields planted with hundreds of rice breeds. The station also has about 65 hectares in nearby rice villages.

Indica is the major type of rice produced overseas, and Japan plans to shortly import from Thailand as an emergency measure for industrial processing use.

Table rice produced by Japanese farmers is the Japonica medium type.

"We are worried about China in a long run, especially Manchuria, because Japanese settlers during the World War II set the foundation for Japanese-type rice paddies," Hatakeyama said, referring to Japonica rice.

Toru Wakui, an Akita farmer, said that domestic supply alone will not be enough to meet demand in the long run because production is poised to decline with the aging of farmers with no successors.

Wakui established a cooperative company seven years ago to sell agrichemical-free rice directly to consumers through telephone orders. Also handling crops from about 120 nearby farmers, his company posted sales of 3.6 billion yen last year.

"We must focus on (such) large-scale farming to improve the image of rice farmers and to attract younger generations," he said. He said focusing on high-quality rice appears to be the only way to compete with cheap imports.

"It's like electronics products which consumers buy made-in-Japan even at higher prices," he said. "Above all, rice prices are not as expensive as many consumers think."

As an example, he cited about 6,500 yen per 10 kilograms of high-quality rice. "When you go drinking in Tokyo, one night costs more than that," he said.

Hatakeyama said that foreign producers will certainly try to copy Japanese rice, but noted that "we are ready to file (for patent) under international farming laws" if the government decides to open the market.

Finance Ministry Forms Study Group on PRC

*OW1910101293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance (MOF) said Tuesday [19 October] it formed a study group on China and plans to send a top working-level mission there in November in a bid to deepen exchanges with Chinese fiscal and monetary authorities.

The ministry said its Institute of Fiscal and Monetary Policy formed the group due to "strong interest" by Chinese leaders in Japan's postwar economic policy for China's ongoing economic reforms and liberalization. Against this backdrop, the group intends to discuss China's economic structure, fiscal system and policy while referring to similarities and differences with Japan's economy, the ministry said in a statement.

The first meeting of the group was held Tuesday. Ten other gatherings are scheduled until next May or June and more will be set if necessary.

In a separate announcement, the ministry said the institute will send a top working-level mission led by Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito to China.

The mission is scheduled to hold discussions November 4-5 with officials of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the People's Bank of China and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy. It will be the ministry's first mission to China and the first top working-level talks of its kind. The ministry has in the past accepted missions and trainees from China.

Portuguese President Requests More Investment

*OW1910132193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Portuguese President Mario Soares asked Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Tuesday [19 October] to boost Japanese investment and tourism in Portugal, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Soares, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a 10-day visit, made the call in an hour-long meeting with Hosokawa, the officials said.

Hosokawa was quoted as saying the amount of Japan's investment to Portugal ranks 10th among its investments to European Community (EC) countries and that he hopes the president's visit will be a good opportunity to expand bilateral economic relations.

Hosokawa briefed Soares on last week's visit to Japan by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, the officials said.

He was quoted as saying Yeltsin had offered a "frank apology" over the former Soviet Union's detention of an estimated 600,000 Japanese soldiers in Siberian prisons and labor camps after World War II.

He also told Soares that Yeltsin's visit brought progress on the long-standing bilateral territorial dispute over four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, they said.

The two leaders agreed on the importance of supporting Yeltsin's reform efforts, they said.

Also during the meeting, Soares touched on human rights problems concerning the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and asked Hosokawa to be personally attentive to the issue, the officials said.

He was quoted as saying Portugal's position on the problem is simple—the government wants Indonesia to abide by international laws and a United Nations resolution.

Soares told Hosokawa he hopes foreign ministerial talks between Portugal and Indonesia, under the auspices of the United Nations, will be an opportunity for Indonesia to abide by the laws, according to the officials.

Hosokawa told Soares that Japan supports UN efforts on the issue and hopes the matter will be solved peacefully.

Indonesia invaded East Timor shortly after the Portuguese left in 1975 and annexed the territory in 1976. But the UN still recognizes Portugal as its legitimate administrator.

Soares will meet with a group of Japanese parliamentarians Wednesday who are looking into the problems in East Timor, the officials said.

Soares and Hosokawa also agreed to promote grassroots-level exchanges between the two countries, they said.

The Portuguese president welcomed Hosokawa's proposal to send 20 people from Japanese cities and towns that have ties with Portugal next spring, they said.

Prior to the Hosokawa-Soares talks, Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata met Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso for about 10 minutes, the officials said.

Barroso told Hata Portugal wants to deepen dialogue with Japan on economic and political matters, which in the past have been done within the framework of Japan-EC relations, they said.

He also said Portugal wants to conclude an aviation treaty with Japan, they said.

Hata thanked Barroso for cooperation provided by Portuguese troops in Mozambique to Japanese peacekeepers, they said.

The officials said Japanese and Portuguese peacekeepers have adjacent camps in Mozambique and that Portuguese troops are helping to provide the Japanese with food and laundry facilities and supplies.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko hosted a banquet for the Portuguese president in the evening.

Hosokawa 'Willing' To Talk With ROK's Kim

*OW1810130393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa on Monday [18 October] told South Korean newspaper editors he is willing to talk with President Kim Yong-sam on diplomatic and economic relations as well as Russia's dumping of nuclear waste in the Sea of Japan, government officials said. The Russian Navy has reportedly dumped radioactive liquid waste into the sea, which also reaches Russia and both North and South Korea.

Hosokawa spoke to the reporters when Hong In-kun, editor-in-chief of TONG-A ILBO, and other editors from the major South Korean paper visited his official residence.

Hosokawa told them his visit to Seoul is likely to be fixed within a week to 10 days, they said. He told reporters on Friday he will visit South Korea on November 6 and 7 for talks with Kim.

Hosokawa reiterated his apology for the enforced prostitution of South Korean women by the Japanese Imperial Army before and during World War II, they said. The premier said his administration is considering what should be done for the women in place of compensation, they said.

Tokyo has taken the issue of redress as settled by agreeing with Seoul in 1965 on compensation for the South Korean Government. Historians estimate 100,000 to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean peninsula then under Japanese colonial rule, were taken to wartime brothels.

Socialist Party Leader Interviewed on DPRK

*SK1610100493 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
16 Oct 93 p 7*

[Interview with Tomiichi Murayama, newly elected chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan, by Tokyo-based correspondent Pae In-chun on 12 October; place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted on the position of the Social Democratic Party of Japan on Japan's dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces overseas, Japan's participation in the peacekeeping operations, the revision of the Japanese Constitution, and Japan's permanent membership in the UN Security Council]

[Pae In-chun] In what way do you think the North Korean nuclear issue should be resolved?

[Tomiichi Murayama] North Korea should accept the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection in conformity with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and work to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. However, this should not be resolved by force, including UN sanctions, but every effort should be made for dialogue. Suppression may harden the other side and cause a posture of confrontation. We should avoid such a situation. I think consideration should be given for the United States and Japan to normalize relations with North Korea as part of the efforts for dialogue.

[Pae] How do you think North Korea-Japan relations should develop?

[Murayama] If the two countries are to establish formal relations, they should be of the same level formed through the basic treaty signed between the ROK and Japan in 1965.

[Pae] How do you think Japan's colonial rule and war responsibilities should be treated?

[Murayama] Prime Minister Hosokawa has clearly expressed regret and apologized for the invasion. In addition to this, we should adopt a resolution of regret and apology at main Diet sessions to regain the trust of neighboring countries and clearly show the repentance of all the Japanese people.

[Pae] And what about compensation?

[Murayama] The Japanese Government's stance is that state-level compensation has been concluded under various treaties. However, on the issues that are not included in the previous treaties, including the issues concerning comfort women and draftees, measures should be taken after the related facts are investigated. These issues were not covered under the treaties.

[Passage omitted on the possibility of political reorganization]

LDP Urges Compromise on Political Reform

OW1910054693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0524 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—The opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) urged the coalition government Tuesday [19 October] to compromise on amending a package of political reform bills. Speaking to the House of Representatives political reform research special committee, LDP legislator Michihiko Kano said the party will make efforts to reach an agreement on political reform issues so that a joint amendment of the bills would be possible.

Kano requested that the government understand the need to compromise on amending the proposed bills.

The LDP, which lost its 38-year grip on power in August to the coalition government led by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, proposed its own bills in the current Diet session against the government-proposed bills.

Hosokawa vowed Monday to push the government-proposed bills through the lower chamber by around November 5 so his administration can enact the bills by the end of the year. The current extraordinary Diet session ends December 15.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata, also vice premier, said it is important to discuss the government-proposed bills "frankly."

But Sadao Yamahana, state minister in charge of political reform and a Social Democratic Party [of Japan] (SDP) [SDPJ] member, was reluctant to agree to an amendment, saying the SDPJ "has already made concessions to realize political reform."

SDPJ member Ikuo Horigome criticized the LDP's bills as ones designed to create a system of two large parties in the lower house by cutting down small parties. But LDP member Bunmei Iibuki defended the party's bills, saying the lower house should reflect the people's opinions "intensively."

The bills put forward by the LDP call for replacing the current multiseat constituency system for the lower chamber with a combination of 300 single-seat constituencies and 171 under proportional representation.

The LDP bills propose a one-vote system, under which votes cast for candidates in single-seat constituencies would be counted again for candidates named in each party's proportional representation list.

On the other hand, the seven-party coalition government bills call for replacing the current 511-seat lower chamber with a combination of 250 single-seat constituencies and proportional representation for the remaining 250 seats.

The government bills also propose allowing voters to cast two ballots—one for single-seat districts and the other for proportional representation in a nationwide constituency.

Concerning political funding, the LDP bills would allow individual politicians to accept corporate donations through their fund-raising organizations.

The government bills would allow business firms to hand over political donations only to political parties and their fund-raising organizations, while barring individual politicians from accepting donations from companies and other organizations.

Under the government bills, corporations could only donate to political parties, which would distribute campaign funds to individual politicians by adding a government subsidy of some 41.4 billion yen a year.

The LDP proposed that the government subsidy would amount to 30.9 billion yen, to be split in proportion to the number of seats won by each party in national elections, as in the government bills.

Commission Urges Retaining Tax on Food Purchases

*OW1610090993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT
16 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 16 KYODO—The government's Tax Commission will recommend retaining the 3 percent consumption tax on food purchases and raise the rate on other purchases to a range of 5 to 10 percent as part of a tax reform, commission sources said Saturday [16 October]. They said the advisory group will also recommend reducing tax breaks granted to smaller companies.

The proposals will be included in recommendations the commission is expected to present to Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in mid-November, the sources said.

They said exceptions for food purchases will be recommended in light of strong consumer resistance to a proposed raise in the tax.

Under the recommendation, taxable sales for a corporation will be cut to less than 20 million yen from less than 30 million yen as at present, the sources said. A special lower tax will apply to companies with annual sales ranging from 20 million to 30 million yen, instead of the present 30 million to 50 million yen, the sources said.

Agency To Study Moon Helium as Energy Source

*OW1910112193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[By Ikuji Nakaya]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO—Nuclear power generated with just a couple dozen tons of helium-3 per year, a gaseous element found on the moon, might be sufficient to supply all demand for electricity on earth in the 21st century, government engineers say.

A task force team of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology will hold its first meeting on November 5 to study the potential for research and development of natural resources on the moon. Four more meetings are planned by next March when the team will compile its initial report.

"What is special about helium-3 is that there is, in theory, no emission of radio active elements during nuclear fusion" with deuterium, said Morihiro Kurushima, research and development director of the agency that specializes in natural resources. "It's clean, safe, and has high energy efficiency."

He said several dozen kilograms of helium-3 could supply Japan's annual electricity demand.

The team also will study the feasibility of bringing back other substances from the moon such as magnesium, iron, aluminum, titanium oxides, oxygen, glass, and concrete from the moon, Kurushima says.

Helium-3, which comes from the sun but burns up on entering the earth's atmosphere, accumulates on the moon, he said. Lunar reserves are estimated at around 1 million tons.

The team of experts and academics hopes to win official support for the project and 40 million yen to 50 million yen a year in funding for two to three years for research. Should the idea be approved as a major government project, the scale of research and development would be set at between 10 billion yen and 20 billion yen for nearly 10 years.

Kurushima says Japan, which currently is developing its own rocket system, will have sufficient technology to carry out the program alone but might seek the cooperation of the United States and Russia.

He says it is plausible that Japan will be in a position to collect helium-3 from the surface of the moon using remote control technology by early next century.

Therein lies a big problem. Helium-3 may not have the properties ascribed to it, or science might not have developed fast enough to utilize it.

Nuclear fusion experts at the Science and Technology Agency, a separate government ministry, expressed interest in the project but were skeptical about its feasibility.

Japan is currently working on fusing deuterium and tritium as the next form of generating electricity. They hope to achieve that by 2050 and then try to fuse deuterium itself. The third step would be fusing deuterium and helium-3.

There are other technical difficulties, such as developing materials that would sustain extremely high temperatures. In addition, it may not be cost-effective to mine helium-3 in space.

On the legal front, the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies that came into being in 1967 provides that nations cannot claim territorial sovereignty over moons and planets. But the treaty ratified by nearly 90 nations does not have direct reference to the acquisition of natural resources.

Meanwhile, the 1984 agreement governing the activities of states on the moon and other celestial bodies states that such resources are the "common heritage of mankind," and hence belong to everyone but not to any specific entity.

The major space technology superpowers such as the United States, Russia, European Community countries and Japan have not ratified the agreement, which means

that they are technically not bound by the agreement. Only eight countries have ratified the agreement.

Tadao Kuribayashi, vice president of Keio University, acknowledges the problem but also said the agreement "has its significance" in that it was drawn up at the United Nations.

But even so, there is a further gap between industrialized and developing nations on interpretation of the term "common heritage," he says.

For instance, treaty organizers decided to postpone the study of creating an international regime to develop space resources, such as through multilateral organizations, until actual development plans are realistic.

Space superpowers argue that since the resources are common heritage it is their right to develop the moon until such a regime is established. But developing nations say development should be banned until the creation of such system.

"Speaking in general," says Kuribayashi, who specializes in international law, "there is a tendency that technology walks ahead of legislative process. And that seems especially strong in Japan."

Nevertheless, according to Kuribayashi, there is no decisive and binding rule at the moment that could regulate exploitation of natural resources on the moon.

North Korea

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Japan Militarism

*SK1910110393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was interviewed by KCNA today in regard to Japan's undisguised moves to embellish its past crimes and revive militarism.

He said:

The moves to beautify the militarist past and revive it have become all the more undisguised in Japan.

Former Minister of Education Fujio and some 700 ultra-rightists met in September and raised a hysteric row, claiming that "Japan made its way overseas" because Korea and China were powerless, and it started the war to "save Asia."

Japanese scholars and analysts told a recent South Korea-Japan symposium that the Japanese imperialists "made a contribution to the industrial and educational development" of Korea and "if it had not been for Japan, Korea would have been reduced to a colony of Russia." And an influential person of the Japanese political circles said that Japanese Armed Forces might

be sent to the Korean peninsula as "part of the UN Forces" in the "event of contingency."

The fact shows their longing for the militarist past and their intention for reinvasion of Korea and other Asian countries. This causes deep apprehensions among the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world.

Although it is nearly 50 years since World War II, Japan has not liquidated the crime-woven past but has, on the contrary, whitewashed the past systematically and incited military fever ceaselessly with revision of textbooks, the visit of government officials to the Yasukuni Shrine and pressure on and bribery of academic and press circles.

Japan's undisguised moves to beautify the past, revise the Constitution, become a military power and arm itself with nuclear weapons fully reveal the Japanese Government's invariable scheme to revive the militarist past and stage a comeback to Korea and other Asian countries. This poses a very serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

The moves are all the more dangerous as they coincide with the largest military exercises ever since World War II by the Japanese authorities against the DPRK as the "first potential enemy" while raising a hue and cry over its suspected development of nuclear arms and missiles.

This anachronistic dream of Japan naturally gives rise to vigilance from the peoples of Asia and the world.

The Korean people today are not what they were, and Asia today is not what it was.

If Japan takes the road of realising the ambition for supremacy in Asia, forgetful of the lesson of history, it will inevitably face a serious setback.

Japan must look straight at the trend of history and act with discretion.

All the Asian countries that were invaded by Japan and suffered disasters should prevent the revival of Japanese militarism in time lest the tragedy of history should recur.

The South Korean authorities must stop the treacherous acts of slandering fellow countrymen in collusion with outside forces while uttering not a word about Japan's moves to whitewash the past and must join in the nationwide struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism from a national stand.

Kim Yong-sun Meets Jiangsu Province Delegation

*SK1810052393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501
GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (KCNA)—Alternate Politburo member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Kim Yong-sun Sunday met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the

Communist Party of China led by Cao Keming, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were officials concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Qiao Zonghuai.

The head of the delegation said that, during his Korean visit, he saw Korean people winning one victory after another in many fields by giving full play to their indomitable revolutionary spirit under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Saying he was deeply impressed by the profound education in revolutionary tradition and in patriotism given by the WPK to the party members and working people, he stressed: "The Korean people are united as one man around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

"The Korean people will certainly reunify the country under the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation", he said.

KCNA Notes South Korean Students 16 Oct Rally
SK1710094493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821
GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA)—About 2,000 students under the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) held a rally at Yonsei University Saturday afternoon, urging the investigation into the truth behind the December 12 incident and the May 18 pro-democracy movement in Kwangju, radio reports from Seoul said.

At the rally, Hanchongnyon demanded that the traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the chief culprits of the December 12 incident and the May 18 Kwangju blood-bath, be brought to testify at the "National Assembly" so that the irregularities of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" may be investigated.

The students criticized the "government" for taking a passive attitude toward the punishment of the principal offenders of the irregularities of the "Fifth and Sixth Republics" and demanded the punishment of the traitors Chon and No and the abolition of the "National Security Law" and other evil laws.

Kim Il-song Receives Gift From Paraguayan Party
SK1810151893 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509
GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received a gift from the February Revolutionary Party of Paraguay [FRPP].

The gift was conveyed to Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, by Victor Sanchez Bilagra, chairman of the FRPP, on a visit to Korea.

Finnish Committee Supports DPRK-U.S. Talks
SK1910104793 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026
GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—The Finnish National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea October 9 made public a statement supporting the DPRK-USA talks.

The statement fully supported the DPRK's proposal at the talks to replace the graphite moderated reactor with the light water reactor.

"The joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is one of important factors of world peace," the statement noted, and stressed:

"In order to connect the blood vessel of the bisected nation and realise contacts, the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line, an offspring of the cold war, must be pulled down without delay.

"It is important for the United States to sincerely keep its promise at the talks not to pose nuclear threat." It expressed full support to the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and the nation.

Slovak Party Leader Interviewed Before Departure
SK1910104593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT 19 Oct 93

["Socialism is Making a Victorious Advance in Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—"World progressive conscience is concerned over the destiny and future of socialism at the present juncture where complicated situation continues. But I keenly felt while visiting Korea that socialism still exists and its future is bright", said Tibor Keckes, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Communist Party, when interviewed by a KCNA reporter prior to his departure.

"Because," he went on, "socialism is making a victorious advance and demonstrating its might throughout the world in the current of the complex situation."

"During our visit to Korea," he said, "we learned well that the faith of the Korean people in socialism is firm and it is unshakable as dear Comrade Kim Chong-il instilled it into their hearts."

"When the world progressive people could not find clear answers as to the cause of twists and turns the socialist movement was undergoing and failed to draw a lesson from it and no one could give answers to it, only Comrade Kim Chong-il was able to give a perfect answer to the urgent question raised by the times," he noted, and added:

"It is not without reason, I think, that many foreign political figures who visit Korea highly praise Comrade Kim Chong-il as an illustrious leader most faithful to the cause of socialism."

Italian Socialist Delegation Departs 16 Oct

*SK1810014193 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] The delegation of the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy led by general secretary of its Central Committee Roberto Gabriele returned home by airplane on 16 October.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Pak Kyong-sun, deputy director of a department of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee.

Nepal Communist Party Delegation Visits Pyongyang

*SK1910111393 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism) led by General Secretary of its Central Committee Madhav Kumar Nepal paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 9 to 19.

Talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Nepal Communist Party (United Marxism-Leninism).

The WPK Central Committee hosted a reception for the Nepalese delegation.

During its stay the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round various places in Pyongyang.

Mongolia-DPRK Friendship Delegation Departs

*SK1810015393 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] A delegation of the Mongolia-DPRK Friendship Society led by (Ze Tebelman), vice chairman of the society, returned home by train on 16 October.

Foreign Parties Mark WPK Anniversary

*SK1910105993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—Functions were held in different countries on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Speaking at a meeting in Copenhagen October 6, Sten Peterson, executive member of the Danish Workers' Party, Common Cause, and chairman of its Copenhagen Regional Committee, said:

"Korea is today successfully building man-centred socialism with a single-hearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses and the Workers' Party of Korea has become a beacon lighting the path of the communist and workers' parties of the world and an inspiring banner for them."

At a friendship meeting held in the building of the Workers' Party of Ireland on October 8, General Secretary Pat Quearney said:

"Today the Korean people are holding ever higher the banner of socialism, united in one mind under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. This is an inspiring banner to the Workers' Party of Ireland and all other workers' parties and progressive forces of the world".

At a round-table conversation in Dublin October 8 Eoin O'Murku, vice-chairman and international secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland, said:

"All the achievements registered by the Workers' Party of Korea give strength and courage to the world progressive parties and inspire them with faith and confidence in the victory of socialism."

A round-table conversation of members of the leadership of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist) took place on October 5.

Lectures, Korean film shows and book and photo exhibitions were held in Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Jamaica, Kazakhstan and Tanzania from September 30 to October 6 on the occasion of the 48th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his lecture the chairman of the Jamaica-Korea Friendship Association said:

"The international authority and prestige of the Workers' Party of Korea is rising higher as the days go by. This is entirely because the WPK has consistently maintained an independent politics and mass leadership method in solving all problems arising in revolution and construction in reliance upon the strength of the Korean people under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

"The Workers' Party of Korea under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is invincible."

KPA Commanders, Functionaries Hold Convention

Participants Tour Various Sites

*SK1810083093 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] The participants of the meeting of commanders and political functionaries of the Korean People's Army

[KPA] today toured the Chollima Steel Complex, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Sohae Lockgate. The participants of the meeting toured the Chollima Steel Complex, the home of Chollima.

A great number of workers, youths, and students came out at the entrance of the complex with the slogans reading: "We warmly welcome the participants of the meeting of KPA commanders and political functionaries!" and "May our party's loyal revolutionary armed forces be glorious!" They also had propaganda pictures, flags of the party and the Republic, red banners, and bouquets.

As the participants of the meeting arrived in the complex, the masses warmly welcomed them, shouting the slogan: "Let us uphold our supreme commander with arms!" and amid music played by the brass band on the banner of socialism.

The employees of the complex presented to the participants of the meeting the flag of the Republic and pennants; hanging scrolls with the words, "The single-hearted unity," "One-a-match-for-100" and "The military-civilian unity," and bouquets. They also put flower-decorated necklaces on the participants of the meeting.

The participants of the meeting listened to the proud history of the complex in front of the monument marking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance. They then toured various workshops.

They saw with deep emotion the 10,000-ton press—a great creation of the heroic Korean working class—the rolling machine in the (?company of heroes) and disabled veteran workers engaged in work. They encouraged the labor struggle of the Kangson working people who are firmly upholding the party with iron pillars by effecting a new upsurge in production with such spirit and vigor as they had during the period of great Chollima upsurge.

The participants of the meeting visited the Taean Heavy Machine Complex, where the great Taean work system was created, amid warm welcome by numerous masses. They toured the Nos. 1 and 2 general workshops where plant facilities, including generators, are produced.

The participants of the meeting saw with deep emotion large-size plant facilities and products which demonstrate justness and great vitality of the line of building self-reliant national economy. Expressing the pride in living the powerful socialist country, they unanimously stated that our leader [suryong], our party, and our socialism are the best in the world.

The participants of the meeting toured the Sohae Lockgate which was built over the 20-ri long wild sea waves in the West Sea, showing its gigantic appearance and displaying the spirit of *chuche* Korea.

They toured various facilities in the lockgate which contain the passionate loyalty and heroic exploits of fellow comrades of the People's Army. They again deeply

realized the wise nature of the leadership of our party which built the world-renowned lockgate in a short period of time by overcoming various difficulties.

Wherever they visited, the participants of the meeting resolved to uphold with loyalty the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA—the great commander of leadership—and to defend and glorify our *chuche* socialist fatherland which prospers each day by upholding the revolutionary banner of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. Thus, they consolidated determination to fulfill their honorable missions as defenders of the fatherland and as creators of happiness of the people.

Participants Tour More Sites

SK1810084693 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Oct 93

[Text] The participants of the meeting of commanders and political functionaries of the Korean People's Army [KPA] visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

They presented flower baskets and bouquets at the tombs of Mr. Kim Po-hyon, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's grandfather; of Madam Yi Po-hui, his grandmother; of Mr. Kim Hyong-chik, his father, and of Madam Kang Pan-sok, his mother. The participants of the meeting paid silent tribute to them.

They toured with a sense of piety the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born and fostered his profound ambition for the revolution while leading his youth. They also toured the revolutionary relics which have been precious preserved.

The participants of the meeting toured the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum. While touring the sacred site of the revolution, they could not repress a sense of boundless reverence for the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed sagacious commander who created the immortal *chuche* idea by embarking on the revolutionary road at an early date and who led the two revolutionary wars to victory with uncommon tactics and outstanding alchemy.

The participants of the meeting toured the Tower of *Chuche* Idea. By seeing high-class stone materials and sculpture engraved in the tower, they keenly realized the sense of endless pride in defending with arms the *chuche* socialist fatherland where the guiding idea illuminating the future of the present era was created and is being brilliantly embodied.

The participants of the meeting toured the Three Revolutions Exhibition Hall. By seeing each exhibition room that shows achievements made in carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—

that are our party's general line, they expressed deep emotion for our people's limitless creative wisdom and ability.

The participants of the meeting toured the monument of victory in the fatherland liberation war. They saw the statue of loyalty, filial piety and [word indistinct], which illustrates the lofty revolutionary spirit of heroic martyrs, as well as their exploits in the struggle; and another sculpture. Thus, they came to cherish the firm faith that only victory and glory are laid on the road of the People's Army led by the great sagacious commander. They firmly resolved to remain unswervingly loyal to Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA, just as heroic fighters who loyally upheld the respected leader's leadership during the past fatherland liberation war period, and to become guns and bombs in order to defend the party and the leader with their lives under any adverse situation.

In the places they visited, a number of working people, youths, and students presented the flag of the Republic and pennants to the participants of the meeting, and warmly welcomed them by staging various art performances.

The participants of the meeting also saw many colorful art performances, including the revolutionary drama, "Following the banner of victory," in various theaters in the city.

KPA Meeting Opens 18 Oct

SK1810115693 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107
GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (KCNA)—A meeting of commanding officers and political workers of the Korean People's Army [KPA] has opened here today.

The meeting will review the achievements and experience gained in increasing the combat power of the People's Army and strengthening the party's political and ideological education within the Army in accordance with the party's *chuche*-oriented policy of Army building. It will also discuss tasks for more thoroughly establishing the *chuche*-based leadership system in which the whole Army moves as one and strengthening and developing the Army as the party's true Army and invincible revolutionary Armed Forces.

It is attended by O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], first vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, member of the party Central Military Commission and minister of People's Armed Forces; Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK, vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, member of the party Central Military Commission and chief of General Staff of the KPA; Vice Marshals of the KPA Chu To-il, Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yul, members of the

National Defence Commission of the DPRK; Vice Marshals of the KPA Choe In-tok, Paek Hak-nim and Yi Tu-ik; and commanding officers and political workers of the KPA arms and services and model commanding officers and political workers of KPA units.

O Chin-u conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the meeting.

The message said that the People's Army had demonstrated the might of the invincible Army capable of defeating any imperialist aggressors thanks to the unassuming efforts of commanding officers and political workers who had displayed heroic and self-sacrificing spirit to firmly build up the KPA units politically and ideologically, militarily and technically. It highly estimated this.

The message pointed out that the commanding officers and political workers within the People's Army must further strengthen all the units into steel-like combat ranks of *chuche*-type revolutionary soldiers who are unfailingly loyal to the party by dynamically continuing with their efforts to arm the whole Army with the *chuche* idea in keeping with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the development of the revolutionary Armed Forces and thereby creditably discharge their noble obligation to resolutely defend the socialist cause of *chuche* with arms.

"The commanding officers and political workers," it said, "must intensify the combat and political training, further increase the combat organization and commanding capacity, prepare all the soldiers better to be a-match-for-a-hundred fighters and strengthen in every way the preparedness for combat mobilization and fulfil their combat duties. By so doing, they must defend the Korean-style socialism like an impregnable fortress".

Choe Kwang delivered a report.

He said that the proud annals of the Korean People's Army are a history of ever-victorious command and immortal leadership with which the respected leader and the supreme commander have performed great exploits which will long shine in the history of a working-class Army building by defeating two formidable imperialisms and strengthening the People's Army into a matchless powerful Army with the military idea of *chuche* and rare commandship.

He elaborated on the achievements made in the efforts to increase the combat capabilities of the basic units of the armed ranks and strengthen the People's Army into a-match-for-a-hundred revolutionary Armed Forces under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, upholding the banner of modelling the whole Army on the *chuche* idea.

The success is that the People's Army units have been further strengthened into combat ranks of loyalty and filial piety which are faithful to the guidance of Comrade

Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, the reporter said, and continued:

Another success finds expression in that the People's Army units have been further strengthened into a-match-for-a-hundred combat ranks firmly prepared in military technique.

Enormous achievements have been made in the efforts to make full preparations for combat mobilization and firmly defend the defence line of the country against the enemy's new war provocation moves.

Over the last two decades, the commanding officers and political workers, reliably defending their posts in the sky, on the ground and the sea of the nation, have smashed the vicious provocations of the enemy, over 737,000 cases all told, on the ground, the sea and in the sky including the "Panmunjom incident" and the intrusion of a spy ship, and thus creditably safeguarded the security of the country and the happiness of the people.

The commanding officers of the People's Army are strengthening the military capabilities of the units through vigorous efforts to implement the party's military line, upholding the leadership of comrade supreme commander with a loyal heart.

In those worthwhile days, many units received letters of commendation and thanks from the great leader and comrade supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, won the three-revolution red flags once or twice and produced hundreds of heroes.

We are confronted with the heavy revolutionary task to defend the socialist cause to the end and glorify it and reunify the country in the 1990s at any cost.

The commanding officers and political workers of the People's Army must work hard to implement the tasks set out in the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and the calls of the party Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war, so as to strengthen the People's Army to be an ever-victorious Army.

They must train all soldiers to be true faithful subjects and filial sons and daughters who defend the party and the leader, dedicating themselves as rifles and bombs, and must strengthen in every way the singlehearted unity of the whole Army around comrade supreme commander and the unity between the Army and the people.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people and People's Army who are advancing under the guidance of the great brilliant commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

A congratulatory group of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School recited a congratulatory message to the meeting.

The meeting continues.

Radio Reports Opening of Meeting

*SK1910045493 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] A meeting of commanders and political functionaries of the Korean People's Army [KPA] was held on 18 October in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution. The meeting was convened at an exciting time when the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army are not only resolutely safeguarding, defending, and adding luster to socialism of our own style with the might of singlehearted unity under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, but are also vigorously accelerating the solemn march of the nineties to expedite national reunification.

The meeting will sum up the achievement and experience gained in strengthening the combat power of the People's Army and the party's political and ideological education within the Army in accordance with the party's *chuche*-oriented Army-building policy. It will also discuss tasks which arise in more thoroughly establishing a *chuche*-based leadership system in which the whole Army moves as one and in strengthening and developing our People's Army as the party's true Army and invincible revolutionary armed forces.

The Pyongyang gymnasium, the meeting site, was seething with the participants' surging revolutionary zeal to uphold with loyalty the leadership of KPA Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, to reliably uphold with arms our party's cause, that is, the socialist cause, by strengthening the People's Army's combat readiness and combat power by all means and, thus, to perform the honorable mission and responsibility as the leader's [*suryong*] army, as the party's army, and as the people's army.

Placed at the forefront of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. Placed in the meeting site were the slogans, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea [WPK]." Placed on the background of the rostrum were a model of Mt. Paektu which symbolizes our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, a model of the KPA's cap badge, and the letters which read "the meeting of KPA commanding officers and political functionaries." Also placed were the KPA military colors and red flags on which letters, "singlehearted unity," "one-a-match-for-100," and "national reunification" were engraved.

Placed in the meeting site were the slogans, "Let the entire Army become bullets and bombs which resolutely safeguard and defend the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Let us strengthen combat readiness and combat power by all means by thoroughly implementing

the party's military line" and the letters which read "One mind of loyalty and filial piety" and "Shield of [word indistinct]."

The meeting was attended by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium, first vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, member of the party Central Military Commission, and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice-chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission, member of the party Central Military Commission, and chief of general staff of the KPA; KPA Vice Marshals Comrades Chu To-il, Kim Kwang-chin, and Kim Pong-yul, members of the DPRK National Defense Commission; KPA Vice Marshals Choe In-tok, Paek Hak-nim, and Yi Tu-ik; commanders and political functionaries of the KPA arms and services; and medal commanders and political functionaries of KPA units.

The meeting began with the chorus of the Song of General Kim Il-song and the Song of the Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade O Chin-u delivered a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the meeting.

The congratulatory message said: The party Central Committee extends warm congratulations to all commanders and political functionaries of the People's Army who are actively contributing to strengthening combat readiness and to firmly deepening the country's defense power by displaying infinite devotion with high loyalty to the party and the leader [suryong] on the outposts in the air, ground, and sea of the socialist fatherland.

The congratulatory message pointed out that commanders and political functionaries of the KPA have performed great exploits under the wise leadership of the party and the leader by struggling, devoting all wisdom and energies, to implement the party's policy on strengthening KPA units.

The message stressed that the commanding officers and political workers made active contributions to firmly fostering party members and soldiers in all units into chuche-type revolutionary soldiers who are unswervingly loyal to the party and to the leader, whose faith in socialism is firm, and who will share destiny with the party to the end under any storm and trial. They also contributed to strengthening the single-hearted unity of the whole Army.

The message pointed out that the commanding officers and political workers reared all soldiers into one-a-match-for-a-hundred fighting warriors by assuming the combat and political training as a basic task and by vigorously waging the struggle to implement the training policy and principle put forward by the party. By completing preparations for combat mobilization, they made

contribution to frustrating the enemy's vicious maneuvers of aggression and to defending the security of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness.

The message said that the commanding officers and political workers vigorously inspired all soldiers at their van to the rewarding construction combat to build great monumental creations that illuminate the era of the Workers Party by upholding the slogan, "What the party decides, we will do!" Thus, they contributed to making our People's Army fulfill its honorable mission as defender of the nation and as creator of the people's happiness and display its heroic exploits.

The message pointed out that the WPK Central Committee highly praises the commanding officers and political workers within the People's Army for the great achievements they made in honorably fulfilling lofty missions assigned by the party and by the revolution by upholding the party's leadership; in organizing each unit into indomitable combat ranks, and in strengthening combat capabilities of the People's Army.

The message noted that the commanding officers and political workers within the People's Army must further strengthen all the units into steel-like combat ranks of chuche-type revolutionary soldiers who are unfailingly loyal to the party by dynamically continuing with their efforts to arm the whole Army with the chuche idea in keeping with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the development of the revolutionary Armed Forces and thereby creditably discharge their noble obligation to resolutely defend the socialist cause of chuche with arms.

The message said that the commanding officers and political workers must become the standard-bearers and buglers in firmly establishing the party's leadership system among the soldiers and in further strengthening all the units into combat ranks of loyalists. By constantly deepening the political and ideological indoctrination work, they should establish revolutionary military discipline within the ranks, should prepare all the soldiers to become guns and bombs that defend the party and socialist fatherland with their lives, and should, in particular, tenaciously foster the young soldiers into the Kim Chin and Yi Su-pok of the nineties.

The commanding officers and political workers must intensify the combat and political training, further increase combat organization and commanding capacity, prepare all the soldiers better to be a-match-for-a-hundred fighters and strengthen in every way the preparedness for combat mobilization and fulfill their combat duties. By so doing, they must defend our-style socialism like an impregnable fortress.

The message pointed out that the WPK Central Committee firmly believes that the commanding officers and political workers within the People's Army will effect greater achievements in the struggle to implement the

party's military line by upholding the party's leadership, and they will thus excellently repay the party's deep trust and expectations.

At the meeting, Comrade Choe Kwang made a report, discussions followed.

A congratulatory student group from the Mangyondae Revolutionary Academy entered the meeting hall and read a congratulatory message addressed to the meeting of the commanding officers and political workers of the KPA.

While the meeting was proceeding, the participants of the meeting vigorously shouted slogans that contained firm determination to creditably ensure the chuche socialist cause with arms by loyally upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the KPA, and by effecting a new turn in combat preparations of the KPA units and in strengthening their combat capabilities.

The meeting continues.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Medical Workers

SK1810103893 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002*
GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il extended thanks to medical workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory Hospital and the Undok Industrial Hospital who had saved the lives of many patients through a vigorous movement of kind service over the past 40 years and have set examples in the management of the hospitals.

The Hungnam medical workers have introduced some 350 new technical innovation proposals into the treatment of patients and medical services and Undok medical workers gone among workers to conduct medical checkup and render service on the spot, thus contributing to the promotion of their health.

At the meetings for conveying the thanks the speakers said that they would live up to the deep trust and expectation of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who values and loves revolutionary soldiers and hopes that advantages of our socialist public health system will be brought into fuller play through the development of public health work and therapeutic and prophylactic services.

Daily Notes Anniversary of Kim Chong-il's Work

SK1810053093 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512*
GMT 18 Oct 93

["Inheritance of Tradition of DIU and Exploits of WPK"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an article entitled "Inheritance of Tradition of Down-With-Imperialism Union

(DIU) and Exploits of WPK" on the lapse of eleven years since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the classical work "The Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU."

In his classical work published on Oct. 17, 1982, Comrade Kim Chong-il reviewed the history of the Workers' Party of Korea which had covered a glorious course under the banner of the chuche idea and gave a comprehensive exposition of the main features and might of the WPK as a chuche-type revolutionary party and questions of principle in strengthening the WPK as the guiding force of socialist and communist society under a far-reaching plan.

The author of the article says:

The great exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in the course of inheriting the tradition of the DIU are that he strengthened the WPK into an invincible party and turned our society into a large united family and a socio-political organism, that is, the integral whole of the leader, the party and the masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"With the monolithic ideological system firmly established throughout, our party has been strengthened more than ever before, organizationally and ideologically, as the tested general staff of the revolution and, convinced of the justness of its cause and victory, it is successfully guiding the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea."

In the course of inheriting the tradition of the DIU, the dear leader always directed primary efforts to strengthening the party, the general staff of the revolution. For example, he published many immortal classical works in each period and at each stage of the revolution and construction, such as "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of our Party" and "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building."

All these works carry the unshakable resolve and will to strengthen the WPK into the most powerful and dignified general staff of the revolution in our era and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Today our society has become a large family in which all people live in harmony, united in one mind, helping and leading one another along on the basis of loyalty to the party and the leader.

The conversion of our society into an unbreakable society united in one mind is a precious fruition of the benevolent politics of the dear leader.

By wisely leading the work of creditably inheriting the tradition of the DIU, the dear leader has trained our

people into a heroic people with a high sense of revolutionary spirit and fighting spirit against imperialism.

The growth of our people into a people with strong revolutionary spirit today is unthinkable apart from the wise guidance of our party which is fully carrying forward the tradition of the DIU.

Eighth People's Sports Games Open 18 Oct

*SK1910045993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—The 8th people's sports games has begun here.

The People's sports games takes place in Korea every five years in an effort to implement the policy of popularizing sports.

Participating in the games are more than 15,000 players who gained berths in preliminaries in Pyongyang and local areas.

The games includes some 40 events, divided into games of sportsmen and amateurs.

The opening ceremony of the games was held at Kim Il-song Stadium Monday.

It was attended by Vice-Premier Chang Chol, officials concerned, people's sportsmen, working people, youths and students in the city, more than 50,000 in all.

In his opening address Chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Pak Myong-chol said that officials and sportsmen must thoroughly implement the party's policy of popularizing sports and making it part of their daily life to have the whole country replete with the spirit of sports and help the entire people fully prepare themselves for working and national defence.

He called on all the sportsmen to put the nation's sports technique on the world level as soon as possible and let the flag of the republic fly in all international tournaments, thus repaying the party's trust and living up to its expectation with loyalty.

A letter of pledge to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the ceremony.

Koreans Win Medals at 'Radio-Finding' Contest

*SK1910050193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—Koreans carried off six gold, seven silver and two bronze medals at the first tri-regional radio-finding championship held in Beijing.

They placed first in the junior and elder 3.5 mega herz finding in the team events and in the adult, junior and older 3.5 mega herz finding and junior 144 mega herz finding in the individual events.

KCNA Views Development of Duck Meat Plant

*SK1910110093 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038
GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 19 (KCNA)—It is 40 years since the great leader President Kim Il-song guided on the spot the Kwangpo Duck Plant, a major duck meat producer of the DPRK, for the first time on October 19, 1953.

This year the plant has produced much more meat than last year for the working people.

The plant is situated on Lake Kwangpo on the east coast of Korea.

During the fatherland liberation war, President Kim Il-song planned to build a large duck plant in the Kwangpo area with favorable conditions for duck breeding some time after the cease-fire, he paid his first visit to the plant and gave instructions to rapidly develop poultry farming.

That day he solved the problem of feed, chose the site of the breeding room and the fattening ground and indicated the direction and ways of turning the plant into a modern poultry centre.

He has since visited the plant several times to give guidance on the spot.

Forty years ago the plant had about 1,000 ducks, a few veterinarians and zoologists. Now it has turned into a major duck meat producer of the nation, with a large plottage, a large production capacity and modern technical equipment.

The plant is a dependable supply base for the workers of the industrial city of Hamhung and the working people in neighbouring counties.

The lake side is full of duck pens extending hundreds of metres and production workshops and breeding workshops, a modernly-appointed hatching workshop, an assorted feed workshop and a processing workshop.

Vigorous efforts are being made at the plant to streamline the production workshops and breed ducks of improved strains with the aim of producing nearly twice as much duck as the peak year from 1994 on.

Children's Tae Kwon Do Tournament Held in Oct

*SK1710093493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804
GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA)—The 2nd national Taekwon-do tournament of school children took place at the Taekwon-do Hall in Pyongyang from October 12 to 16.

Competing at the tournament were more than 500 senior middle and primary school boys and girls who won city, county and provincial matches.

The tournament included team and individual pattern and special technique competitions.

The players gave a good account of themselves by demonstrating their high technique at the matches.

South Korea

Spokesman on Rejection of U.S. Troop Request

SK1910080993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0756 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea has turned down a U.S. request for reinforcement of the Korean peace-keeping contingent in Somalia with combat troops.

President Kim Yong-sam says in a letter sent to U.S. President Bill Clinton on Tuesday that the government has decided not to dispatch combat troops to Somalia, Presidential Spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said.

Kim related to Clinton his support for the diplomatic efforts of the United States and others in the United Nations to solve the Somali issue and affirmed that Korea would do its best for a successful conclusion of the mission assigned its Army engineers, operating as part of U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations in Somalia. Korea had reached the conclusion that it is hard to dispatch combat troops to Somalia in view of domestic affairs, Kim was quoted as saying in the letter.

Yi said the government had closely studied Clinton's Oct. 8 letter asking for Korean combat troops in Somalia and that the government maintained a position for active participation in U.N. Peace-Keeping Operations in accordance with the basic spirit of its foreign policy for contribution to world peace.

The government will seek ways to actively contribute to international peace and security in the future and, to this end, will continue consulting with the United States and other allies, as well as with international organizations, he added.

Asked if the government is positively studying a plan to send more engineers to Somalia, he avoided comment, repeating that the government would have close consultations with the United States and others about ways of actively contributing to international peace and security.

A highly placed government official, noting the U.S. decision to pull its troops out of Somalia by next March, asked, "We must consider the U.S. pullout decision, mustn't we? Of course, we must watch how the Somali situation develops in the days to come."

The government was reportedly split between two opinions: One for combat troop dispatch on the grounds of traditional Korea-U.S. relationship, U.N. support in the Korean war and the Korea-U.S. Summit in Seattle in November, and the other against it on the grounds of the

worsening situation in Somalia and the fear that Somalia may become a second Vietnam war.

Opposition Lawmakers Against Troop Request

SK1910042593 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Opposition lawmakers asked Foreign Minister [Min.] Han Sung-chu yesterday to reveal the government's official stand on the U.S. call for combat units to be sent to Somalia during an inspection of the ministry by the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

Reps. Yi Pu-yong and Pak Sil of the opposition Democratic Party (DP) demanded that the government announce it will never dispatch combat soldiers to the African nation, saying, "Korea cannot find any reason for and has no interest in sending combat troops."

Rep. Namgung Chin, also a DP lawmaker, asked Min. Han if he has any intention to reveal the contents of the letter of U.S. President Bill Clinton to President Kim Yong-sam.

The Democrat also called on Han to withdraw the 251-man Army engineering unit dispatched to Somalia at the end of July, citing the fact that the government asked the National Assembly to approve the dispatch on condition that if the situation got worse, it would withdraw the unit without hesitation.

"Now the peacekeeping operation has changed into a conflict between the United States and warlord Aidid," Namgung added.

Yi U-chong of the DP asked on what basis the United States can ask South Korea to reinforce combat troops in Somalia as the peacekeeping operation there is one of the United Nations, not of the United States.

Blix Says IAEA Not To Recommend Sanctions

SK1910061393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0605 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said on Friday that damage has already been done to the continuity of North Korean nuclear safeguards.

"It is possible that batteries, cameras and films have already run out," said Blix, who arrived Sunday for an international symposium on advanced nuclear power systems. "Some safeguard activities are already being damaged in their continuity. And it may well be that cameras are no longer running. Some damage was already inflicted on the continuity. It is gradually deteriorating," he said.

Blix told the news conference that he also suspected North Korea of diverting declared material from peaceful purposes.

"In spring, the main concern was quantity of non-declared plutonium and the non-acceptance of the special inspections," he said. "Today, increasingly the concern is that the declared facilities and declared material could also be diverted from peaceful purposes."

The IAEA has sent two reports so far to the United Nations Security Council but it did not recommend any sanctions against North Korea, he said.

"We're ready for dialogue and consultations anytime that DPRK (North Korea) authorities are ready...and we are ready to send the inspection mission anytime when North Korea is ready to accept it," Blix said.

On Russia's dumping of nuclear waste, he said the radioactivity was very low and that Russia had done it before in various places, including the Bering Sea and the North Sea.

"It's not anything new," Blix said.

"It is correct that we have very recently received a letter from the Russian minister about the proposed action it should properly have addressed to international maritime organization rather than us. However, it does keep the information that Russians propose to dispose 1700 cubic meters where their gam activity was about 2 curies," Blix said. "That's not high figure. And I foresee that countries, including Japan and Korea, will react to this (issue) when they meet at the London Dumping Convention in November."

He declined to say why the IAEA tolerated the dumping and did not notify the countries concerned, including South Korea and Japan.

Says DPRK May Be Producing Plutonium

SK1910030793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), said on Tuesday he suspected that North Korea could be using its reported nuclear materials and facilities for the production of plutonium. Blix also said he believed that the surveillance cameras the IAEA had installed in North Korean nuclear facilities could have been damaged as the IAEA was unable to send its specialists to North Korea to check and replace them.

Although he is unsure, there is a strong possibility that the film in the cameras could already have run out, Blix told a press conference in a Seoul hotel. He said that North Korea could be producing plutonium, the main ingredient for nuclear bombs, even with the nuclear materials and at the facilities that Pyongyang had reported to the IAEA. There had been reports that North Korea might be trying to produce plutonium at a secret plant from materials it was hiding from the United Nations specialized agency.

Blix arrived here Sunday to attend an international conference on next-generation nuclear reactor. He conferred with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam on Monday.

Greenpeace Questions Blix on Russian Waste

SK1910080193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0623 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) winked at Russia's dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea and did not notify the governments in the region although it was informed of the intended disposal two weeks in advance, the international environmental group Greenpeace charged Tuesday.

Shaun Burnie, nuclear campaigns research coordinator for Greenpeace International, challenged IAEA Director-General Hans Blix to explain why he did nothing to warn the Japanese and South Korean Governments and stop Russia's dumping in violation of its commitment to a global moratorium.

Blix is in Seoul to participate in the IAEA-sponsored "International Symposium on Advanced Nuclear Power Systems" and Burnie to denounce the seminar for promoting development of next-generation nuclear reactors. [sentence as received]

"IAEA's failure to inform the governments involved clearly shows where its intention lies—not in environmental or human protection, but in promotion of nuclear power and radioactive waste dumping," Burnie told a press conference before going off to challenge Blix at his news conference on the other side of Seoul.

While Blix was expressing his concern over the North Korean nuclear weapons program on behalf of the world nuclear watchdog to South Korean President Kim Yong-sam on Monday, he was presenting a great contradiction by sponsoring the development of an advanced nuclear reactor and plutonium at the same time, Burnie said.

In news reports from Vienna, IAEA Spokesman Hans Meyer has been quoted as saying that the agency had received a letter from Russia informing it of plans to dump 1,700 cubic meters of nuclear waste into the East Sea on Oct. 17, and the same letter was sent to the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Burnie said that an IAEA authority had told Greenpeace in a telephone call that the agency knew of the planned disposal at sea off the maritime province in the Siberian Far East on Oct. 6, and that he acknowledged that the dumping was not in conformity with IAEA definitions and recognitions. IAEA recommends that nuclear waste be dumped outside continental shelves.

A Greenpeace vessel had monitored a Russian Navy convoy pouring 900 tons of liquid waste into the East Sea, which has radiation levels some 70 times greater than normal sea radiation levels, he said.

Moscow says it acted according to international norms by informing global organizations and governments beforehand, but the London-based IMO says it was kept in the dark until the Greenpeace alarm, and received Russia's letter just on Monday.

Earlier in London, Greenpeace political specialist Remi Parmentier accused the Russian Government of lying when it said it had met the necessary legal obligations before its action.

"The dumping of radioactive waste is categorically illegal. There is nothing voluntary about it," Parmentier said at Greenpeace headquarters. "Informing the IAEA does not, in any way, legitimize Russia's dumping."

The London Convention (LC), the international legal body that prohibits ocean dumping of nuclear waste and of which Russia is a member, falls under the auspices of the IMO, a United Nations body.

"Legally, the Russians should have notified the IMO, not the IAEA," said Manfred Nauke, head of the office of the London Convention.

Despite strong protests from Japan and environmental groups, Russia says it will dump "slightly radioactive" waste into the East Sea before the middle of next month and Greenpeace is keeping its eyes on another vessel waiting to sail, loaded with 900 tons of liquid nuclear waste.

"Russia's waste problem is a monumental size and increasingly poses problems to many countries, Korea included," Burnie said. Russia is said to have dumped 18,000 cubic meters of waste into the East Sea since 1966 as of last year.

Russia defends its dumping practices by saying it cannot afford to change its current system of disposing civilian-use radioactive waste in the sea and seeks international technical aid such as reprocessing skill and financial support.

"Reprocessing does not solve the problem, as campaigned by the industry, it creates far larger problems, Burnie said.

Although the environmental group is not yet precise about its figures, its studies show the waste volume can increase up to 190 times larger when reprocessed, he said. Seventy-one countries have agreed to sign a temporary moratorium to totally ban nuclear waste dumping.

Burnie said that he could only suspect Seoul's own ambition to dispose of nuclear waste as it remains a non-member to the London Convention. He posed a difficult question to the Korean Government—will Seoul join the chorus for a ban on radioactive contamination, or prove to have plans to dispose of waste in the future?

The call for an immediate suspension of radioactive waste dumping by the international group was seconded and supported by Korean civic, environmental and anti-nuclear organizations.

Korea Action Environment Federation (KAEF) Secretary-General Choe Yol called for a government measure and counteraction to stop Russia's radioactive contamination of the East Sea, calling it a threat to the food chain of nearby areas.

"Although it is yet to sign the London Convention, the government should show an aggressive attitude on ocean waste dumping," he said in a statement, asking why Seoul knew nothing of Russia's plan until the disposal actually took place.

Together with Greenpeace, the KAEF, worried of the country being insensible to the mankind's greatest threat, urged Korea to participate in an IMO meeting in London next month and encourage a permanent ban on nuclear waste dumping at sea. The group also called for immediate cancelation of the ongoing symposium on advanced nuclear power systems, saying that it could proliferate the plutonium market in Asia.

The KAEF and anti-nuclear groups will send a protest letter to the Russian Embassy in Seoul and some 100 people will gather in front of the Russian mission on Wednesday afternoon to publicly criticize the nuclear waste dumping.

Moscow Admits Dumping Radioactive Waste

*SK1810015193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 17 (YONHAP)—Moscow did not deny Sunday that a Russian Navy convoy had dumped a ship load of radioactive liquid waste into the sea of Japan. Greenpeace said that a Russian warship dumped the nuclear waste into the sea 159 kilometers off Nakhodka Port, causing radioactive contamination of 10 times the maximum permissible limit.

Russia's vice environment and natural resources minister did not deny the Russian Pacific Fleet dumping nuclear waste and said it was natural for Japan to protest. He promised to halt disposal of nuclear waste in international waters and initiate their reprocessing in the future.

Russia acknowledged last year for the first time that its Naval forces have habitually dumped nuclear waste into the East Sea for the past 20 years.

South Korea and Japan have demanded a meeting with Russia to launch a combined investigation into radioactive contamination of the area. Seoul is scheduled to discuss the investigating method with Russian experts next month, but Moscow says it cannot afford the examination and has asked Korea and Japan to shoulder the expense.

Government Warns Russia on Dumping*SK1910085893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0845 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The government on Tuesday called in Russian Ambassador Aleksandr Panov to serve a stern warning over the recent dumping by Russia of nuclear waste into the East Sea.

Vice Foreign Minister Hong Sun-yong told Panov, "It is a matter of great regret that Russia resumed dumping nuclear waste into the East Sea without informing the Korean Government in violation of international agreement."

Urging Russia to explain about the dumping, Hong said that even though low-level radioactive waste was involved, the Russian Government should stop dumping such material in view of the effect sea contamination would have on related countries and peoples.

Russia Proposes Talks To Adjust Loan Conditions*SK1910015293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The Bank for Foreign Economic Relations proposed to South Korea Monday a working-level meeting to adjust conditions for Russia's payment of interest on, and the principal of, a 1 billion-U.S.-dollar South Korean loan.

The bank, which handles foreign loans for the Russian Government, made the proposal in a letter sent to the Commercial Bank of Korea. The letter said Russia could not but postpone the payment of interest on, and the repayment of the principal of, the loan in accordance with the agreement of the so-called Paris Club of creditor nations for Russia. As a result, representatives of the two banks are expected to hold negotiations soon and the Seoul and Moscow Governments will make a final decision on the issue after the talks, sources said.

Russia was to pay interest on the South Korean loan once every six months from November 1992, but the Russian Government paid only part of the first installment in aluminum ingots. The total amount of interest Russia failed to pay in three installments, including the one due next month, amounts to 120 million dollars.

In the case of the 460 million-dollar tied loan, accumulated interest totals 16 million dollars. It will go up to 23 million dollars if the interest payments for November and December are taken into account. If Russia's payment of interest and principal are postponed in accordance with the Paris Club agreement, they will amount to 350 million dollars by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, South Korea and Russia will also discuss the loan repayment problem when they convene the first meeting of the joint economic committee in November. The two sides agreed to hold the committee meeting in November 1992, when Yeltsin visited Korea.

Assembly Committee Questions Foreign Minister*SK1910083793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0803 GMT
19 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 19 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee, continuing its inspection of the Foreign Ministry, Tuesday concentrated on such issues as Korean loans to Russia, dumping of nuclear waste in the East Sea by Russia, and the 1973 kidnapping of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung.

Rep. Na Ung-pae of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party said the government may be too concerned about collecting interest and the principal of South Korea's 1 billion-U.S.-dollar loan to Russia while neglecting other problems including cooperation in other fields between the two countries.

"Is the Foreign Ministry ready to form an overall diplomatic policy for Russia?" Na asked.

Rep. Pak Sil of the opposition Democratic Party [DP] queried whether it was possible for Seoul and Moscow to work out a deal, offsetting the unpaid loans and interest with compensation Russia is demanding for the site of the former Russian Embassy in Seoul.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, in his reply, said that the government has been conveying its interest and intention with regard to the South Korean loan to Russia. He did not believe, however, the loan problem has any adverse effect on Seoul-Moscow relations, he said.

Han said he had spent considerable time discussing this problem with his Russian counterpart when he visited the United Nations in New York.

Regarding the reported dumping of nuclear waste by Russia in the East Sea, Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the New Political Reform Party demanded that the government lodge a strong protest with the Russian Government and take measures against Moscow including a possible severance of diplomatic ties.

Asked what precisely was the government's response to the Russian nuclear waste dumping, the foreign minister said that Seoul had asked Japan and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for cooperation.

The South Korean Government would also send an official protest to Moscow on the Russian action, he said.

As far as the government knows, Russia has informed the IAEA that it would dump 1,700 tons of nuclear waste and that the level of their radioactivity is not low, Han said.

Rep. Namkung Chin of the DP asked the Foreign Ministry to provide all pertinent documents on the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung from a Tokyo Hotel by a group of men believed to be South Korean intelligence agents 20 years ago.

The documents should include a letter reportedly written by then President Pak Chong-hui to the Japanese Government which was allegedly carried by then Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil, Narukung demanded.

Support Pledged for Vietnam's Infrastructure

*SK1810092793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korea will provide Vietnam with 50 million U.S. dollars in support of its projects to build roads and water supply facilities, the 21st International Policy Coordination Committee decided Monday.

The committee, which is chaired by Economic Planning Minister Yi Kyong-sik, also decided to provide 6 million dollars for the establishment of an economic development institute and vocational training center to help Vietnam's economic development efforts, committee officials said.

Korea will give 1 million dollars for establishment of the Economic Development Institute and 5 million dollars for the center to train vocational teachers.

It will support the advancement of the private businesses into Vietnam in the fields of cement, iron and steel, communications facilities and plant, areas indispensable for Vietnam's economic development and expansion of social infrastructure, they said.

The government plans to conclude a double taxation avoidance agreement with Vietnam in the first half of next year and strengthen cooperation in economic planning, trade, resources, construction and communications in the near future.

Seoul will invite about 20 college students or graduates a year to study in Korea from next year, according to the officials.

POSCO Announces Creation of Firm in Vietnam

*SK1810112993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1003 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) announced on Monday the conclusion of a joint-venture contract with two Vietnamese firms to establish in Vietnam a steel works capable of turning out 200,000 tons of iron bars and rolled steel a year.

A POSCO official said a total of 56 million dollars will be invested in the scheme, of which 45 percent will be put up by POSCO, 5 percent by Koyang Co., a POSCO affiliate, 34 percent by Vietnam Steel Co. and the remaining 16 percent by Haiphong Engineering and Construction Materials Co.

The steel works will be completed in Haiphong by September 1995. Its products will be supplied primarily to the Vietnam market, the official said.

Korean Companies Interested in Mideast Markets

*SK1610032393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0233 GMT
16 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—With the peace accord between Israel and Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] easing tensions in the Middle East, South Korean companies are looking for opportunities in such areas as construction, automobiles and electronics.

"The government is expected to set up an embassy in Israel this year or early next year, and around the time several Korean companies will establish subsidiaries there," a Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry official said Saturday.

Haitai International Inc., which signed a contract to export power plant equipment worth 70 million U.S. dollars to Israel in February, set up a subsidiary in Tel Aviv in August for market investigation.

Hyundai Corp. is considering the establishment of a subsidiary in either Jordan or Israel, and has officials there working on a feasibility study.

Samsung Co. wants to participate in the Jordanian Government's ambitious economic development plan "Horizon 2000," and Daewoo Corp. is interested in the PLO's economic development plan.

Lotte Engineering and Machinery Co. has an export contract with Israel for parking equipment technology worth 200,000 dollars over five years. Lotte will also earn royalties of 2 percent of sales.

Daewoo Motor Co. will export 700 Leman cars to Israel. Hyundai Motor Co. and Ssangyong Motor Co. plan to sell cars in the region. Daewoo Corp. will sell video cassette recorders made in Europe on an original equipment manufacturing basis.

Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry officials met with representatives from companies doing business in the region on Wednesday and discussed ways of advancement.

Hyundai Construction Wins Large Contract in Libya

*SK1510134693 Seoul YONHAP in English 1008 GMT
15 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Hyundai Construction Co. has recently won a 188-million-dollar contract for a petro-chemical project in Libya.

The company announced on Friday that the contract, ordered by the Libya State Petroleum and Gas Corp., is to build a set of facilities on a turnkey basis at the petro-chemical complex in Raslanuf about 700 km east of Tripoli.

Saying that the contract was won in a hot competition with Italian and German firms, Hyundai said it would

erect under the contract a silo for polyethylene and other products, facilities for packing and film production, and other related facilities.

Energy Experts From 75 Countries at Symposium
SK1810091993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT
18 Oct 93

[By Suh Hae-sung]

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—Six hundred scientists, experts and authorities on energy technology from 75 countries have come together in Seoul for the Fifth International Energy Conference, Energex 1993, and four days of extensive discussions on world environmental threats and better energy circumstances in the future.

Developed and underdeveloped nations, setting aside differences of ideology and politics, congregate every three years to approach energy and environmental problems and seek mutual cooperation to resolve them.

In this year's Energex, which is jointly sponsored by the Korean Institute of Energy Research (KIER) and the International Energy Foundation, 360 research papers will be presented on subjects such as rational use of energy, new and renewable sources of energy, fossil fuel and clean fuel technology, environmental control and waste recycling, and energy policies and economies.

One paper will be selected by the 30 globally renowned members of the international award committee to be awarded a gold shield embedded with natural pearls worth 20,000 U.S. dollars Wednesday. The shield was donated by the emir of Bahrain, Shaykh Isa Bin-Salman Al Khalifa, whose country is to hold Energex 1998.

In his keynote speech, former Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon forecast that the concept of sovereign power would be technical sovereignty, compared with economic power these days and military power in the past.

"Energy is a material, and is a role, to contribute to human civilization by its consumption, and if energy consumption is an inevitable and essential requirement, it should be used more efficiently," Kim told the conference.

He argued that energy and environmental problems such as depletion of the ozone layer, global warming and acid rain must be resolved together by global communities and they are important issues needing action by both advanced and underdeveloped nations.

Korea, which joined the international environment protection code in May 1992 by becoming a member of Montreal Protocol adopted in September 1987, is seeking a national plan to use alternative energy resources for 3 percent of energy consumption by the early 2000s, Kim said.

Zhu Lilan, executive vice chairman of China's State Science and Technology Commission, championed regional cooperation on energy technologies for sustainable economic growth in Northeast Asia in regard to geographic advantages, resource distribution and cultural understanding in his keynote speech.

Expected to be interesting is a joint study on contribution of the so-called Kosa (yellow sand) aerosol on acid rain and global warming by two Japanese, a Chinese and a Korean professor. Through mathematical and chemical analyses, the scholars have simulated the effects of acidic gases on Kosa aerosols transported from Asian deserts and suggest that the phenomena contributes to acid rain as well as global warming. Yellow sand is transported to the Korean peninsula and Japan following wind storms above deserts in China every spring. Many investigators have collected atmospheric aerosols during Kosa periods and found acidic pollutants released in transportation. The researchers collected samples of aerosols during Kosa periods in Korea and Japan and found they release a large amount of carbon dioxide, which is blamed for global warming.

The British Coal Corp. will introduce its commercialization of integrated gasification combined cycle technology, an advanced clean coal and efficient power generation system that can cut carbon dioxide emissions more than 10 percent below existing heating power.

Kier researchers will elaborate on the merits and demerits of Korean under-floor heating, a low-temperature radiative heating system that reflects one of Energex's themes, traditional and modern energy technologies for a developing world. Through comparison and intensive studies, they have concluded that prefabricated under-floor heating with a thermal capacity competitive to conventional under-floor heating is the ideal heating system as it is energy efficient, easy to install and provides users with a high level of thermal comfort.

Other research and development efforts were committed to solar energy and other alternative energy systems, waste utilization, recycling, and general energy policies.

Editorial Views White Paper; DPRK Nuclear Program

SK1610041593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
15 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Program Is Becoming a Reality"]

[Text] What stage has North Korea's nuclear weapons development program reached? We have so far made efforts to clear up suspicions on the North Korean nuclear issue. We believe, however, that North Korea's nuclear weapons development program has probably reached a stage that constitutes a threat.

The ROK Defense White Paper for 1994, which was released on 13 October, stated that North Korea had

already tested nuclear triggering devices, which are necessary for building nuclear weapons, approximately 70 times. Also, the Heritage Foundation of the United States reported that when North Korea finishes the construction of its second nuclear reactor, it would be able to produce seven atomic bombs a year. William Perry, deputy secretary of defense of the United States, told a meeting of veterans in Washington that North Korea's nuclear weapons development program had reached its final stage and that if North Korea possesses a massive amount of nuclear weapons, it constitutes a serious threat to the extent that it may provoke a nuclear war in the western Pacific.

They did not present evidence to prove their allegations. As time passes, however, many circumstances have appeared that heighten our suspicions. North Korea has rejected nuclear inspections and used delaying tactics to avoid holding negotiations and talks on the nuclear issue. We cannot merely say that North Korea has been using the nuclear issue as a political card. Ever since it declared that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, it has maneuvered to make it difficult and complicated for it to return to the treaty. Therefore, we should take precautions against the possibility that North Korea is trying to buy time to complete its nuclear weapons development.

Therefore, we must now not only try to clear up suspicions but also probe ways to counter the threats. Even while saying that he "is not developing nuclear weapons," Kim Il-song has "rejected nuclear inspections." We must not accept the former without paying attention to the latter, an emotional approach.

Even while rejecting inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], North Korea has tried to have bilateral negotiations with the United States. This is a scheme to make the nuclear issue an issue between North Korea and the United States, not an international issue, and, thus, pursue negotiations with the United States. This is also a plan to buy time. The North Korean-U.S. talks are meetings that handle the improvement of bilateral relations and other general affairs. It is clear that North Korea will present unreasonable conditions in the North Korean-U.S. talks.

The North Korean nuclear issue can be resolved by international pressure and an international cooperative system. Therefore, the international community must not stop its efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It must provide diversified measures to cope with the nuclear threat. We must not only step up our cooperation with the IAEA, but also have the North Korean nuclear issue seriously discussed at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] summit talks in November and the ROK-Japanese summit talks, which will be held prior to the APEC summit talks.

Further Editorial on Defense White Paper

*SK1710064993 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
15 Oct 93 p 3*

[Editorial: "Civilian Government's Defense White Paper"]

[Text] The first defense White Paper since the inauguration of the civilian government has been released. With the principle of nationalizing ROK's defense, the White Paper sets forth a role-sharing defense policy in which the ROK plays a leading role and the United States plays a supporting role in the defense on the Korean peninsula, while the United States plays a leading role and its allies, namely the ROK and Japan, play a supporting role in regional defense.

In its evaluation of North Korea's military threat, the Defense Ministry, writer of the White Paper, worries that North Korea is only one step short of being able to produce nuclear weapons after testing nuclear detonators more than 70 times. It also warns that the North's ground and air forces are forward deployed to wage a surprise attack without additional preparations from the current deployment position. Considering this situation, the White Paper stresses the need for maintaining and developing a complete battlefield surveillance and an instantaneous response posture.

The content of the White Paper is worth our attention because it helps enhance our awareness of our security situation and rechecks our posture for responding to the enemy attack. It almost repeats the content of previous defense White Papers released year after year regarding the military threat we are facing and on countermeasures.

Although the defense objectives and strategies remain unchanged under a civilian government, the first White Paper released by the new government falls short of our expectations as it fails to reflect the reality in which people could sense the real picture of the security situation. For example, assuming that the North were to wage a surprise attack, it should equip people with knowledge and information so they will be prepared to face it. The recognition of the security situation by individuals is directly linked with the nation's security capability.

Considering the special situation in which Korea is placed, which is different from the strategy comparison between the world powers, with massive forces concentrated in a small area, it is our opinion that at least the White Paper should be able to provide the people with a sense of reality considering Korea's specific geopolitical features.

As for maintaining and developing the posture of instantaneous response, the White Paper must show how sophisticated and powerful our responding capabilities are in order to give confidence to the people, which helps reinforce our deterrent to the enemy's reckless provocations.

Of course, we are not asking for confidential military secrets or detailed warfare scenarios. The defense authorities, however, must realize that listing familiar information in repeated reports will not secure the people's understanding of the security environment.

Our Armed Forces are undergoing the trial of "the Armed Forces loved by the people" being born again. The political wound the Armed Forces has been suffering for the past 30 years makes it all the more difficult to recover from it through reform. To maximize the meaning of the White Paper written in the first year of the civilian government, it would have been better if the paper detailed the status of the progress of reform in the military, as well as its will for reform.

Defense Ministry Promotes 32 Generals

SK1810072993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT
18 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry has selected 32 generals to be promoted to lieutenant general or major general in the first periodic promotion since President Kim Yong-sam took office in February. Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae and the chiefs of staff of the Army, Navy and Air Force obtained approval from Kim for the promotions on Monday morning.

Five major generals will be promoted to lieutenant general—four Army generals and one Air Force—and 27 brigadier generals will be promoted to major general—16 Army generals, eight Navy and three Air Force.

Members of Hana-hoe, a private club in the Army whose leaders include former presidents Chon Tu-whan and No Tae-u, were all excluded from promotion.

Among Army officers promoted to corps commander-level general were two from Korea Military Academy Class 21, who were commissioned in 1965, one from Korea Military Academy Class 20, and one from reserve officers' training corps class 2, who were commissioned in 1964.

Not a few graduates of Korea Military Academy Class 24 got promoted to major general and appointed division commanders.

EPB Reveals 'Final Offer List' for Trade Talks

SK1910041193 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Oct 93 p 8

[By staff reporter Sa Tong-sok]

[Text] Some 11 service business lines including aircraft rentals and franchising will be added to Korea's final offer list for the service trade talks of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) announced yesterday. A draft of the final offer list will be presented at a series of meetings on

service trade that Korea will have with its major trading partners in Geneva, Switzerland, next week.

The list will bring the number of Korea's liberalized service industries to 80 in eight service sectors from the present 69 under the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) classification code, the EPB said.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Yi Kyong-sik yesterday convened a meeting of the inter-ministerial International Policy Coordination Committee for endorsement of the final offer list. But Korea's concessions in the financial sector could be subject to change as it is still modifying some clauses in the sector, the EPB said.

An EPB official, however, hinted at a rejection of foreign demands that Korea's financial market liberalization plan known as the "Blueprint" be included in the service offer list.

Service industries that are added in Korea's final offer list include aircraft rentals, other transport equipment rentals and machinery and equipment rentals. In addition, consulting services related to fishing and mining, maintenance and repair of equipment and photographic, packaging and printing services were added.

In the distribution sector, franchising services will be opened to foreign investment in line with ongoing negotiations in the Uruguay Round of service trade talks. Maritime handling cargo services in the transport sector will also be added to Korea's final offer list.

The EPB said the government decided to make no change in its policy of opening only eight service sectors in the final offer list, which are business services, communications, construction, distribution, environment, financial business, tourism and transportation. The remaining three sectors that Korea refuses to commit on its final offer list are medical services, education and culture and entertainment services.

Following the submission of its initial offer list for opening some service industries unveiled in January 1991, Korea presented its first revised offer list in February last year. But during the subsequent negotiations on service trade, the United States, the European Community and other industrialized nations urged Korea to upgrade the first revision to reflect the progress in service talks, forcing Korea to announce its second revised offer list in August this year.

"We came up with major improvements in our offer list in the service sector in consideration of demands made by foreign countries," an EPB official said.

Along with the additional opening of service industries, Korea will also offer improvements in already-opened areas. Foremost, Korea clarified the criteria for foreigners' land acquisition here.

At the same time, Korea will allow freer personnel movement, enabling foreign company employees to stay here up to three years while making it possible to renew stays when necessary.

YONHAP Notes Projected Export Growth Figures

*SK1810061793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The nation's exports will register their first double-digit growth this year in the fourth quarter with 23.5 billion U.S. dollars, up 13.2 percent from the same period last year, the Korea Foreign Trade Association predicted Monday. This would put the total for the year at 83 billion dollars, or 500 million dollars below the goal of 83.5 billion dollars. The figures are based on surveys of 434 exporting and 370 importing companies. The improvement over last year is due to the poor figures then, the continued strength of the Japanese yen and the opening of new markets in Eastern Europe.

Imports in the final quarter will be 22 billion dollars, up 7.3 percent, and total imports this year will be 84.1 billion dollars, up 2.8 percent.

The trade deficit on a customs clearance basis will hit 1 billion dollars, down from 5.1 billion dollars last year, the association said.

Rumors of Panic Withdrawals From Banks 'Hollow'

*SK1810065393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (YONHAP)—The sighs of relief echoing through the corridors at non-bank financial institutions are because the rumors of panic withdrawals from short-term finance, investment trust and mutual saving and finance companies around the Oct. 12 expiration of the grace period in the real-name financial transactions system were hollow and because deposits are now increasing, though slowly.

Financial markets are probably quiet even though the grace period has ended because there is nowhere for money to go if it leaves deposit-taking institutions. The government has erected strong, high barriers against real estate speculation and capital flight.

Eased monetary controls have led to abundant liquidity on the money market and psychological stability among players. Fears of tax audits were much reduced when the government assured depositors of the confidentiality of their accounts, including borrowed-name accounts.

Tax offices lack the investigators to look into accounts at non-bank financial institutions, so non-bank institutions can use the real-name system to expand their business as

they offer financial products that carry higher interest rates than those offered by banks. But it is still premature to be optimistic.

There must be big depositors who have put off withdrawals because taking their money out now would attract the attention of the tax man. Non-bank institutions must be prepared for the possibility that their deposit accounts will slowly decrease over the long term.

Future moves by depositors, especially big ones, will depend on how the second phase of interest rate liberalization is implemented in November and how measures guaranteeing the secrecy of deposit accounts are intensified, both of which the Finance Ministry has promised to do on several occasions.

Under the circumstances, non-bank institutions are now more concerned about future developments such as additional interest rate liberalization, a guarantee of secrecy for clients and the post-real-name system financial market, than they are about the real-name system itself.

Catholic Clergy Agrees To Pay Taxes 'In Principle'

*SK1610062893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT
16 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church have agreed in principle on the need for priests and nuns to pay taxes on their incomes, the Catholic Conference of Korea said Saturday. The agreement was reached in a six-day meeting of bishops that ended Friday, the conference said. Details concerning the tax payment will be worked out by the financial manager of the parish to which the priests and nuns are belonging, it was also said.

The decision may have a profound effect on Protestant churches and other religious groups. Currently, clergymen are exempted from taxation as their earnings are not regarded as salary but as honorarium under law.

Students Rally for Probe Into Kwangju Incident

*SK1610105293 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1015 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Some 2,000 students affiliated to the South Korean Federation of General Students Councils held a resolution rally at Yonsei University on the afternoon of 16 October calling on the government to probe into the truth of the 12 December incident and the 18 May Kwangju Democratic Movement. The students urged that Former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, who played leading roles in the 12 December and 18 May incidents, be taken to a parliamentary witness stand so that the irregularities of the Fifth and Sixth Republics can be examined closely. After the meeting, the students attempted to march to Yonhui-ong, where Former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u live. There were, however, no reports of big clashes with the police.

*** In-Depth Analysis of Student Group
Hanchongnyon**

932C0222A Seoul SIN TONG-A in Korean Sep 93
pp 544-559

[Article by reporter Song Mun-hong]

[Text] On 7 September I met with Kim Pyong-sam, chairman of the Committee for National Unification [Chotongwi] under the Korean Federation of College Student Associations [Hanchongnyon]. He is also the chairman of the Yonsei University Student Association. Hanchongnyon is chaired by Kim Chae-yong, chairman of the Hanyang University Student Association. The Chotongwi chairman and the Hanchongnyon chairman together are the core of cores leading the giant student organization. Kim Pyong-sam has been in hiding since he organized the telephone conference among students in North and South Korea and overseas on 29 May, the day the Hanchongnyon inaugural ceremony was held. The following are the questions and answers exchanged between us.

Song Mun-hong: Hanchongnyon suffered a serious blow to its image from the "12 June death of Policeman Kim To-chun." Do you have any countermeasure to cope with the consequences of this case?

Kim Pyong-sam: Our leadership was greatly shocked by the sudden happening. Above all, we were pained by the loss of the precious life of a man. But we clearly abided by the line of nonviolent peaceful demonstration on that day. With this incident as a momentum, the government and the press condemned the student movement as if it were a band of degenerate children. First of all, don't you think they should have tried first to ascertain the truth about the incident? It is very regrettable that the agenda we wanted to bring up on that day was scrapped as the demonstration was entangled by violence.

Song Mun-hong: How do you respond to the apprehension that the unification formula proposed by Hanchongnyon, which calls for a confederation, looks similar to the proposal for the confederal republic of Korea advocated by North Korea?

Kim Pyong-sam: The unification formula based on the idea of a confederation we are advocating is, in a broader sense, similar to the unification formula advocated by the public sector, including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan. The problem is that when a confederation is mentioned, citizens show an immediate rejection associating it with North Korea. But when the general public is polled on the unification issue, an absolute majority of respondents are always predominantly in favor of a confederation when it is not identified by that name in the questionnaire. The government-proposed unification formula for achieving the community of one nation [hanminjok kongdongche] provides for a stage of forming a commonwealth that does not from the beginning presume the existence of the central governments in the North and South. That is why we are against it.

Song Mun-hong: The student activist group is using North Korean broadcasts for text materials. How do you respond to the opinion that they support the North Korea's stand one-sidedly?

Kim Pyong-sam: That charge completely ignores the ability of our organization. I believe that the current student movement far exceeds that level. Speaking of our Chotongwi, it has many students who have concentrated on the study of the unification issue for a long period of time on the basis of their grounding in social science. If they engage the specialists in the Ministry of National Unification in debate, I am sure they would prove themselves equal to these specialists.

Song Mun-hong: What is your opinion of the issue of North Korea's nuclear development?

Kim Pyong-sam: The fact is that our government, unable to present its own view, is being pulled around by the United States. The demand—that North Korea permit the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], controlled by the United States, to inspect North Korean military base—is tantamount to asking a country to expose its inside, lock, stock, and barrel, to a hostile country. The United States claims that it has withdrawn all its nuclear weapons from South Korea. But no open inspection of U.S. bases has ever been made, despite that open inspection is the only way to confirm such withdrawal. Essentially, our position is that this problem should be solved by the North-South joint committee on the nuclear issue in accordance with the December 1991 agreement between the North and South. The stumbling block to settlement to the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is none but the United States.

Song Mun-hong: Is the United States always our enemy?

Kim Pyong-sam: That is right. The United States is polluting our purity by penetrating all aspects of our society—political, economic, military, and cultural. It has led the situation around the Korean Peninsula in such a way as to aggravate and perpetuate tensions on the peninsula. From the U.S. standpoint, the United States has no reason to desire the unification of the Korean Peninsula which would deprive it of all that it has gained in the past several decades? The same is true with Japan. The recent diplomatic efforts of Japan, including the dispatch of its troops as a contingent of the UN peace-keeping operation [PKO] and its bid to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council, stem from its attempt to reenact the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere. Given these intentions, why should Japan want to see a strong united Korea emerge in its backyard? The current international situation is shifting from the pattern of capitalism vs. socialism back to the pattern of nationalism vs. imperialism.

Song Mun-hong: But the nuclear issue is not only an issue between North and South Korea but also an international issue. Isn't it possible that North Korea will

be eventually driven by ever worsening economic difficulties into launching a nuclear attack on South Korea.

Kim Pyong-sam: It is a foolish idea. The military balance between North and South Korea has long been broken. If the North Korean authorities are in their right mind, they would not resort to such an extreme measure. In the final analysis, that kind of conjecture is a product of the government's maneuvers to control public opinion by using national security as an excuse.

Song Mun-hong: What is your assessment of the new government's unification policy?

Kim Pyong-sam: When President Kim Yong-sam declared in his inaugural address that he would put national interests ahead of everything, we hailed it. But the series of statements he has made since the ROK-U.S. summit talks give the impression that he is reverting to his old conservative stand. We suspect that President Kim may be trying to use the nuclear issue for his own political stratagem and for the purpose of isolating North Korea. Many government officials have not yet abandoned their cold-war mentality.

That is "the reality of Korea in 1993" as viewed by one of the leaders of Hanchongnyon, the largest student activist group in Korea. At the end of the interview, Kim Pyong-sam said he admits that the Kim Yong-sam Administration is different from its predecessors, saying it is "a civilian government which has its legitimacy to a degree." However, he strongly criticized the limits of the new administration that have been exposed so far, such as the half-baked reform. It seems that Hanchongnyon, which came into being this year by succeeding Hanchongnyon [National Council of Student Representatives], a so-called "steel-like national salvation force," are trying to establish itself in the student activist movement under the new, changed circumstance.

The college campuses were rather unusually quiet during the new school term this year. There were no major demonstrations on college campuses. As if reflecting the changed situation, officials in some ministries even met with representatives of dissident organizations or student activist groups face-to-face oftener than ever before. On the part of the students, meanwhile, while preparing for the inauguration of Hanchongnyon early this year, the student activist leaders declared, "from now on we will refrain from violent demonstrations and maintain a non-violent peaceful line."

Above all, a meeting took place between Deputy Prime Minister Han Wan-sang and seven Hanchongnyon leaders, including its chairman and the Chotongwi chairman, at the Integrated Government Building on 25 May. This meeting was an illustration of the changed relationship between the government and the student activist camp.

During this meeting, Deputy Prime Minister Han reportedly said to the student representatives: "If students

have an appropriate agenda and go through an appropriate procedure, the government will not arbitrarily block North-South student talks. However, it would be impermissible if they try to bring up any political issue like the unification issue, that is not a suitable subject for students."

To this the students responded: "In the past the government has monopolized all debate about the reunification issue. There is no reason we should not deal with political issues and vitalize private-level debates, among others, on the unification issue under this circumstance."

At any rate the 25 May meeting itself was regarded as a symbol of a major change in the making. The student side said, "The government is no longer an object of overthrow, but can be a partner in dialogue." However, there has been a resurgence of violent street demonstrations in the center of the city in the wake of the demonstration on or about 18 May in Yonhui-tong by the "suicidal squad" pressing for the arrest of former Presidents Chon and No, and the demonstration during the 27-29 May Hanchongnyon inaugural ceremonies. During the Hanchongnyon inaugural ceremonies, an attempt was made to hold a "telephone conference of the joint chairmen of the Pan-National Federation of Youth and Student Organizations [Pomchonghaknyon]" linking student representatives in North and South Korea and overseas. As a consequence, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Hanchongnyon leaders prior to the formal inauguration of Hanchongnyon. Thus from the beginning, this happening augured rough sailing ahead for Hanchongnyon. While a group of Hanchongnyon representatives were heading for Panmunjom on 12 June for a preliminary North-South student talk, Policeman Kim Chun-to was killed near the Yonsin River. Thus the situation became exactly the same as before.

Regarding the controversy over student violence that cropped up in the wake of these incidents—which decisively weakened Hanchongnyon's position—the Hanchongnyon leadership claimed that Hanchongnyon was completely deceived by the government's manipulation of public opinion. Hanchongnyon spokesman Sin Chang-hyon (chairman of the Koryo University Student Association) complained, "At that time the TV stations repeatedly carried rare scenes of student violence while deliberately omitting most of the scenes in which students were beaten." Na Un-hak, leader of the Death Squad for the Arrest of Chon and No, masterminds of the violent demonstrations in Yonhui-tong on 18 and 19, said: "The government is to blame for our behavior like that. President Kim's statement that he will leave the 12 December incident [1979] up to the judgement of history means that he will take no judicial action against Chon and No. Because that was absolutely intolerable, we staged the assault on Yonhui-tong."

At that time, criticisms against Hanchongnyon's violent demonstration were voiced even inside the student

activist camp. One of these criticisms took the form of a verbal duel staged on big-character posters on the Seoul University campus a few days after the case of Policeman Kim Chun-to's death. Controversy was touched off when the Association of Student Circles in Seoul University put up a big-character poster in support of Hanchongnyon, stating in essence, "The student demonstration was triggered by the brutal method the police used in squashing demonstrations." From the next day on there appeared big-character posters refuting this claim. The Student Coalition for Life, Progress, and Masses-Centered Politics [Saengdaemo] put up a big-character poster saying: "The death of Policeman Kim stems from the errors of the 1980's-style student movement. Physical clashes in the streets cannot be the method of the student movement in the 1990's." The Seoul University Promotion Committee for the Federation of Progressive Students argued, "It is no longer possible to win public support if they resort to an outlandish method of struggle like the Hanchongnyon attempts to organize a North-South telephone conference during its inauguration ceremonies and subsequently a North-South student meeting in Panmunjom." The committee urged, "The Hanchongnyon leadership should give up the idea of trying to gain something at one stroke by throwing tens of thousands of fellow students into the streets."

Hanchongnyon represents an expanded and advanced version of Chondaehyop, which had been a synonym for student activism in our country from 1987 through 1992, and which was, in a positive sense, regarded as the spearhead of the struggle for democracy, and in a negative, as the hotbed of extreme and violent demonstrations. If Chondaehyop, as its name indicates, was a council of representatives of college students throughout the country in the past, Hanchongnyon claims that it is one level higher than Chondaehyop in terms of organization because it is a union of the student bodies of 187 colleges and universities in the country.

This is apparent from the difference in composition between the two. Chondaehyop's general meeting consisted only of the chairmen of student bodies of colleges and universities. On the contrary, Hanchongnyon has the congress of deputies consisting of the chairmen of college student associations and elected deputies (one for each 5,000 students) as its decision making body. The Hanchongnyon congress is more than 10 times as large as the Chondaehyop's general assembly was. In other words, as a matter of form, Hanchongnyon represents all college students in the country.

In its inaugural ceremonies Hanchongnyon put up a slogan identifying itself as "a fellowship of life, learning, and struggle." This is construed as a reflection of its determination to consolidate its foundation as a mass organization encompassing even the daily lives and learning of the student masses by going beyond the goals of its predecessor, Chondaehyop, which placed stress on antigovernment struggle in its activities. Apparently, the

slogan reflects Hanchongnyon's determination to adapt itself to the changing political climate in the country in its own way.

The major organizational change that accompanied the inauguration of Hanchongnyon as a successor organization to Chondaehyop is the establishment of the Chotongwi and the Promotion Committee for Campus Autonomy [Hakchachu]. The Hakchachu is chaired by Chang Yong-chun, chairman of the Konguk University Student Association. Originally, the Chotongwi and the Hakchachu were established in 1990 and 1991, respectively, and both functioned as Chondaehyop's umbrella organizations. But this time they have emerged as the twin pillars of Hanchongnyon, and this gives an inkling of whither the student movement is headed. This is to say that the strengthening of the Chotongwi's position foretells that the student movement will concentrate on struggle for national unification, and that in the Hakchachu's case, its activity, meager as it may be at the moment, will be stepped up to make Hanchongnyon an organization consistent with its goal of becoming "a fellowship of life, learning, and struggle."

As for the organizational structure of Hanchongnyon, it has the congress of deputies as the highest decision-making body, and under which comes in a descending order, the Central Committee; the Central Standing Committee; local and regional student federations; student associations of universities; and student associations of colleges. Of all these the Central Standing Committee is the core leadership machinery consisting of 13 members—the Hanchongnyon chairman, nine regional chairmen, and the heads of three special organizations. At the central level, there are additional organizations, such as the secretariat in charge of propaganda, culture, and struggle; and the central policy committee that formulates policies and lines. The 187 student associations throughout the country are divided into nine regional groups, including the Federation of Student Associations in the Seoul Area [Sochongnyon] and the Federation of Student Associations in the Kwangju-Chonnam Area [Namchongnyon]. There are 26 sub-regional federations under the regional federations.

Obviously, the change in the outside environment is primarily responsible for the transformation of Chondaehyop into Hanchongnyon. First, with the old regime which was "the clear target of struggle," replaced by a new administration, the need arose to redefine the direction of the student movement. Besides this change, we may point out, another reason was the fact that the collapse of the socialist camp in the international arena threw the student movement into a kind of ideological chaos. The campus environment changed so radically compared with the 1980's that it became difficult to maintain the foundation of the student movement itself by the same old logic and methods.

In particular, the change in the campus atmosphere has been so profound that not only the daily lives of ordinary

students as the object of mobilization and persuasion but also the daily lives of the cadres of the student movement have changed, according to many students. In the past, cadres of the student movement could exercise some influence over other students while they seldom attended school. But the situation is different now.

Student P, a leading member of the student association of a certain university in Seoul, said: "No longer will the old combative type of student activism work. Nowadays a student activist can persuade ordinary students only when he fulfills his student life thoroughly and performs his student association work on the side." He described his student life as follows: During the regular school term, I get up at 0600 in the morning and take a foreign language lesson at a private institution inside the city before going to school. During the day I carry out my student association activities on the campus while doing my school work as faithfully as possible. Said student A, a reinstated student at Koryo University: "I was surprised at the radical change in the campus atmosphere when I came back to school after being discharged from the military service. In the past, most of students felt sympathetic toward demonstrations even if they did not take part in them. But now it seems that as many as 90 percent of the students have not the slightest interest in demonstrations."

Concerning this phenomenon, Pak Hae-chon, chairman of the Hanchongnyon Policy Committee, said: "In many cases in the past, key student activists carried out their activities by staying in school for extra years until they met the credit requirements for graduation in five or six years. But in the future, the situation will develop in such a way that this method of carrying out the student movement will not work any more, nor is it desirable." "Don't you think," he asked, "this is an indication that the student movement is getting on the right track?"

Hanchongnyon, however, is showing the kind of attitude that at least on the surface, seems to ignore the change in the campus situation. According to the opinion of Hanchongnyon, the change in the mental attitude of the masses of students reflects the diversity of the interests of students, but does not necessarily signify a weakening of their political concerns. Yi Chan-u, Hanchongnyon director of propaganda, points out the fact that 60,000 to 70,000 students attended the Hanchongnyon inaugural ceremonies in late May whereas when Chondaehyop was inaugurated, 45,000 to 50,000 students attended its inaugural meeting. He pointed out, "This proves that the position of the student movement has become stronger than before."

Nevertheless, it seems that outsiders view Hanchongnyon almost the same way as they viewed Chondaehyop in the past. Moreover, there are differences of opinion as to the question whether the transformation of Chondaehyop into Hanchongnyon was a timely move. Mr. C., a former student activist, who now belongs to National Federation (Chonkuk Yonhap) [expansion not given], made the following comment:

"In my opinion, Chondaehyop's transformation into Hanchongnyon was a natural and necessary process. But I feel this transformation was a little bit premature. The way I see it, the demonstrations in May and June became violent because the Hanchongnyon leadership was weak in its ability and organizational control. In addition, the slogan "a fellowship of life, learning, and struggle" seems to be premature in view of the pattern of the past student movement that evolved around a handful of key leaders."

Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu, the doyen of the dissident camp, went one step farther and said he got the impression that the current student movement has not yet gotten rid of the old habits of the 1980's. This is to say that despite the fact that a new government came into being in place of the old regime that was the target of attack and that the international situation has changed, the student movement stresses its distance from the government and mounts opposition for the sake of opposition. For instance, he said, it is wrong for the student movement to one-sidedly denounce our government and the United States, ignoring the fact that the position of the present government is strong at home and abroad beyond comparison with that of its predecessors.

Kim Min-sok, chairman of the Democratic Party Yongdungpo district chapter—his name was synonymous with the student movement of the mid-1980's and now an activist-turned politician—commented on the current student movement as follows:

"When I examine the demands made by students in the past two to three years, I feel that the present-generation student activists are more refined than the older generation. But it seems that they lack cool-headed thinking with which they should scrutinize their behavioral style and strategy. Take the case of the policeman's death for instance, the young generation claims that the true picture was distorted, but the incident was a feed-back from the inertia of the past movement.

"In another aspect, the present-day student movement seems to be short in creativity. In the past, the basic pattern was to hold events in commemoration of the death of the fallen champions of democracy or on Liberation Day, etc. But under a changed condition, the question remains: How many fresh programs dovetailed to the new condition have the students come up with so far?"

On the other hand, the government maintains the view that although Hanchongnyon is larger than Chondaehyop in organizational scope, nothing has changed in terms of the objects and methods of struggle. During the presidential election in late last year, the student activist camp suffered a miserable defeat because of its split between those who called for fielding a single candidate from the entire democratic forces and those who demanded that a candidate representing the masses be fielded. In the opinion of the government, the student activist camp has changed only its outer garment in an

effort to muster public support. Superintendent Public Prosecutor Chong Sang-myong, chief of Section 3, the public security bureau, the Prosecutor-General's Office, made the following comment:

"For example, an examination of the combat goals set each month by the student activist movement reveals that the goals of the current movement are strikingly similar to those of Chondaehyop. There have been no changes at all in its seasonal schedule as shown by these activities: the struggle in March and April against the increased tuition fees; the struggle in May for the abolition of the National Security Law and the sequential campaign to violate this law as part of the struggle; the programs for the Chonhaknyon inaugural ceremonies and street demonstrations in late May; and the attempt to hold North-South student talks in early June; The date and agenda for the inaugural ceremony for the Vanguard of Unification were set as part of the events marking Liberation Day. Local student representatives were scheduled to converge on the site of the ceremony from every part of the country.

Cho Ki-hyong, chief of the Northern Kwangju Police Station, whose jurisdiction includes Chonnam University, which is the Namchongnyon headquarters, said the same thing about student demonstrations. According to him, "Compared with last year, the pattern of student demonstration remains unchanged, except that fire-bombs have disappeared."

Said the police chief: "The members of Namchongnyon, which is famous among student activist organizations for its extremism, seems to take a kind of self-pride in having developed a new demonstration tactic. As far as I know, the demonstrations in Yonhui-tong in May were engineered and executed by Namchongnyon. On each important day or occasion, the activist leaders in Seoul get on edge wondering how many students will come up from Namchongnyon. Students are complaining about an excessive crackdown by police, but it is unimaginable that police will be the first to use force under the current changed situation, isn't it?"

In the wake of Hanchongnyon's successive efforts to contact North Korea in May and June and the case of Policeman Kim Chun-to's death, the government announced that it would conduct an investigation to determine whether Hanchongnyon's Chotongwi committed an act benefitting the enemy. In this connection, Chong Sang-myong, chief of Public Safety Section 3, stated as follows:

"When we examine the demands of Hanchongnyon's Chotongwi, its character as an organization aiding the enemy becomes apparent in many aspects. But what matters here is the organizational character. In other words, to judge whether a certain group is aiding the enemy or not, it is necessary to ascertain the composition of its leadership and line of command. However, we have been unable to draw a clear conclusion yet because we have not yet arrested Chotongwi officials involved."

The government authorities's view on Hanchongnyon's character as an organization benefiting the enemy is minutely described in the pamphlet entitled "The Real Nature of Hanchongnyon," prepared by the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] and distributed among various government agencies in June. The pamphlet says: "Hanchongnyon is using relatively mild language in its internal circulars and demands so that it may remove the extremist image of the past and enlist the support of the students and the public. But essentially, it has not abandoned the pro-North Korean line of unification as evident from these facts: 1) It still maintains the distorted view that our new government is a colonial proxy government; 2) it is strongly agitating for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, a permanent end to Team Spirit exercises, the abolition of the National Security Law, and the struggle for unification through a confederation; 3) it has resolved at various meetings to fight to the end not giving up struggle."

In particular, this pamphlet compares the unification formula adopted at the 26 April inaugural session of the Hanchongnyon congress of deputies with the proposal for the Confederal Republic of Koryo adopted at the Sixth Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Congress (10 October 1980). On the basis of this comparison, the pamphlet concludes that Hanchongnyon's unification formula is a replica of the North Korean proposal for the confederal republic of Koryo, and that Hanchongnyon's proposal for an eight-point policy line for the proposed confederal republic is fully in line with the 10-point policy line for the Confederal Republic of Korea as proposed by North Korea.

The pamphlet presents further evidence of Hanchongnyon's character as an organization benefiting the enemy: 1) Hanchongnyon and its regional chapters openly carried in their official papers and other printed materials the full text of the North Korean broadcasts denouncing the Team Spirit exercises, as well as the North Korean announcement of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT], thereby openly acting as a spokesman for the North Korean position and trying to use these materials as a guide in their struggle; 2) the goals of struggle for 1993 and the line of independent democratic reunification adopted by Namchongnyon in March 1993 are an exact replica of the guideline for combative strategy contained in the "New Year's Message to the People," broadcast through "The Voice of National Salvation" by Hanminjon [expansion unknown], the North Korean mouthpiece for propaganda and agitation directed at South Korea.

Despite this judgment, however, the pattern of the government's handling of the student activist camp is expected to be different considerably from the past pattern. In other words, the pattern of instantaneous and all-out crackdown will disappear. Chong Sang-myong, section chief at the Prosecutor-General's Office, said, "Judging from the given condition, there will be less and less room for student activism." "Accordingly," he

added, "there is no reason the government should go out of its way and try to block it."

It seems that the internal conflict between the National Liberation [NL] faction and the People's Democracy [PD] faction is still smoldering within the student activist camp. The force that controls the Hanchongnyon leadership is the NL's chucheite faction [Chusapa]. Reportedly, the NL faction is in control of 70 to 80 percent of the entire student activist camp. On the other hand, the minority PD faction is split into seven or eight splinter groups, such as the National Student Coalition [Chonkuk Haksaeng Yondae], the Progressive Student Association [Chinhaknyon], the Progressive Student Political Association [Chinhakchongnyon], and the Long March Student Association [Taejangjong Haksaeng Yonhap]. Accordingly, the government agencies dealing with the student movement are more concerned about the moves of the NL faction than those of the PD faction.

Currently, inside the student activist camp the PD faction is called the left wing, and the NL faction the right wing. But the ideological differences between the two are deep-rooted. In brief, ideologically, the NL faction places emphasis on contradictions between nations whereas the PD faction emphasizes social contradictions. As a result, the NL faction gives the highest priority to the anti-U.S., unification-oriented struggle whereas the PD faction advocates a sweeping social transformation as the first priority. Commenting on the relative strength of the two factions, a dissident theorist said: "The NL faction has a less ideological split because it has the Chuche ideology, an established ideological system, as its theoretical basis, whereas the PD faction is bound to have many splinter groups because it lends itself to a variety of views depending on the interpretation of Marxism-Leninism."

The majority of students, not to mention the NL and PD factions, however, believe that this ideological difference is not so serious at this moment, and that it will be smoothly resolved within the pales of Hanchongnyon. They take a very cautious stance toward the impression outsiders get that the student activist camp is divided. But according to most of officials concerned, the conflict between the two factions inside Hanchongnyon is in reality beyond the point where it can be ignored.

The number of Hanchongnyon-affiliated college student associations under the control of the PD faction is about 30 throughout the country, including the student associations of Songgyungwan University, Seoul City College, and Kyongbuk University. These student associations have organized the "Joint Conference of PD-affiliated Student Associations," and are on a move to carry out independent activities, holding regular meetings, among others. They try to focus the voice of the PD faction on each issue. On 7 through 9 August members of the PD-affiliated student associations throughout the country gathered at Songgyungwan University and

jointly held the event named "Youth and students gathered on the same field from across the country." Yi Chae-pil, chairman of the Songgyungwan University Student Association, made the following comment: "we recognize Hanchongnyon's justification for existence as an organization. But our position is basically different from that of the Hanchongnyon leadership. For instance, regarding the unification formula advocated by the Hanchongnyon leadership, we think it is too much pro-North Korean and leans too much toward sentimentalism. Our basic stand is that the country must be unified in a manner consistent with reality in Korean society. Therefore, unification unaccompanied by a structural reform of our society cannot but be of little importance."

Commenting on Hanchongnyon's emphasis on ideological unity, Yi Chae-pil said: "Essentially, for Hanchongnyon, a mass organization, to try to achieve ideological unity is nonsense. It should recognize the diversity of opinions of the student masses and make efforts to take it into consideration."

In seasonal programs of struggle the approaches of the two factions are different. For instance, during the vacation period Hanchongnyon, led the NL faction, concentrated its efforts on struggle for reunification by trying to organize a pan-national conference on Liberation Day, whereas the PD faction rather placed emphasis on mass solidarity programs as for labor-student solidarity. This difference came to the fore during the recent labor dispute in the Hyundai group. While the PD faction was active in a joint struggle with the Hyundai labor union, Hanchongnyon reportedly made a passive response to the call of the Hyundai labor union for cooperation by using the struggle for national unification as an excuse.

Of course, Hanchongnyon looks askance at the moves of the PD faction. Hanchongnyon Spokesman Sin Changhyon said, "What they call the PD joint conference can never be recognized because there is no such provision in the Hanchongnyon by-laws." "They," said he, "have no right to behave like that."

At any rate, inasmuch as the NL Chusapa is the leading force of the current student movement, and anti-Americanism and national unification are the Chusapa's key principle for the movement, the unification question is likely to become the central issue for the student movement in future, given the circumstances in which the slogan for overthrowing the military dictatorship has lost its glow. What draws attention in this connection is the Chotongwi, a special organization within Hanchongnyon. The indirect reason the government began to keep an eye on Hanchongnyon on the very day it was inaugurated was the Chotongwi's activities related to the unification issue, such as attempts to convene an inter-Korean student telephone conference and the preliminary Panmunjom conference.

The origin of the Chotongwi is the Special Committee for National Unification organized by Kim Chung-ki,

who unsuccessfully ran for the election of the chairman of the Seoul University student association prior to the inter-Korean student telephone conference on 15 August 1988. As I recall, during his election campaign, Kim released an "open letter to the youth and students of Kim Il-song University," thus triggering a full-fledged debate on the unification issue inside the student movement.

Subsequent to the 15 August, 1988, inter-Korean student telephone conference, Chondaehyop under the control of the NL faction added spurs to the unification movement by dispatching Miss. Yim Su-kyong to the Pyongyang World Festival of Youth and Students in 1989, and pushing for a pan-national congress in 1990. "The Student Promotion Committee for Peace and Peaceful National Unification" was organized under Chondaehyop in 1990. This committee is, to all intents and purposes, is the precursor of the current Chotongwi of Hanchongnyon.

As it did under Chondaehyop, the Chotongwi under Hanchongnyon stipulates the following prerequisites for unification: the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea; the abolition of the National Security Law; the realization of independent exchanges; the formation of a confederal government. The substance of the Chotongwi's demands is diametrically opposed to the stand of our government, which calls for a single venue for dealing with the unification issue.

The Chotongwi's agenda for this year includes: 1) the struggle for anti-Americanism, peace, and disarmament (this goal is subdivided into struggles for: the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea; an antiwar, anti-nuclear stand; a peace agreement; and an end to U.S. intervention in internal affairs of Korea); 2) an agreement on the system of confederation (to thrash out a unification formula by the Pan-National Youth and Student Federation [Pomchonghaknyon] participated in by Korean student representatives from North and South Korea and overseas); 3) the repeal of the National Security Law; and 4) independent exchanges. This agenda is not much different from the agenda in the days of Chondaehyop.

As part of activities associated with the pan-national congress scheduled to be held in Seoul this year, Hanchongnyon has been making preparations for a grand festival on the unification theme for 13 through 15 August, including a get-together for singing the unification song, as well as sports, science, and cultural events. But the government banned the pan-national congress itself. Criticizing the government action, Hanchongnyon said: "This is clearly a violation of the North-South Agreement and it stems from anachronistic thinking to monopolize the venue for discussion of the unification issue, just as the former military dictatorship tried to handle this issue according to the whim of the man in power."

"We have tried to hold the pan-national congress in a lawful way by cooperating with the government to the fullest extent. We even brooked the government's decision to brand the headquarters of the South Korean side to the Pan-National Alliance for National Reunification [Pomminnyon], as well as Pomchonghaknyon, as organizations aiding the enemy and went so far as to cancel the general meeting and the grand pilgrim across the country, originally scheduled by the Pomchonghaknyon. Yet the government still sticks to the outmoded stance of the past.

Pomchonghaknyon—which was organized last year and marks its second anniversary this year—is, technically speaking, an organization that comes under Pomminnyon. But in reality, Hanchongnyon itself is the headquarters of the South Korean side to Pomchonghaknyon. This is because the collective chairmanship of the headquarters of the South Korean side to Pomchonghaknyon includes the Hanchongnyon chairman, the Chotongwi chairman, and the chairmen of the regional Hanchongnyon chapters; and the chairmen of the student associations of various colleges are deputies to Pomchonghaknyon. To strengthen Pomchonghaknyon, Hanchongnyon dispatched Choe Chong-nam (student of the Seoul University Department of Horticulture) to Berlin this July to join So Yong-sung and Pak Song-hui, who are already active there.

Concerning Hanchongnyon's unification formula centering on a system of confederation, Hong Chin-pyo, an executive officer of Pomminnyon stated as follows:

"As far as debate on the unification issue is concerned, it is a fact that Hanchongnyon is one step ahead of all other dissident groups, and it is also a fact that Hanchongnyon is at a higher level in terms of strategy. For instance, Hanchongnyon has proposed its own formula for national unification, whereas the headquarters of Pomchubon [expansion unknown] takes an open stance toward the unification issue. In other words, Pomchubon has no particular formula of its own and wants various organizations to get together to thrash out an ideal formulas."

However, as a matter of fact, not only the government and the conservative camp but also some dissident circles have misgivings about Hanchongnyon's unification formula. The most common criticism is that Hanchongnyon is driven by the inertia of the past movement pattern. Professor Cho Hui-yon (Episcopal Divinity College), a famous dissident theorist, made the following comment:

"Currently, the interrelationships between different themes of the movement, namely, independence, democracy, and unification as advocated by the NL faction are undergoing change. In the period under the cold war-oriented, anti-North Korean military dictatorship, the unification movement itself could function as a force for dealing a serious blow to that regime. But now the relative power of North and South is changing.

Accordingly, the unification movement should be carried out in a manner adapted to the general situation and consistent with the feelings of the masses. I, for one, am of the opinion that it is desirable for the unification movement to proceed as part of the democratic reform movement, with the two movements closely linked to each other."

Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu commented: "The unification debate currently proposed by students seems to be premature. The question of whether or not to adopt a confederation is an issue that would be discussed only after reconciliation, exchanges, and cooperation have materialized between North and South to some degree. The demands of the students leave room for the misinterpretation that they are toeing the line of the united front advocated by North Korea. They are also fraught with the danger of making North Korea entertain the illusion that their past strategy and tactics are still operative."

On the other hand, Ku Pon-tae, director of the secretariat for North-South dialogues, (former director of unification policy, the National Unification Board), suspects that the unification proposal of the college students may have some ulterior political motive behind it.

Said Ku: "The unification issue, more than anything else, requires pure and creative thinking on the part of the debaters. This is to say that there should be no ulterior political design or motive. For instance, "the rally to form a human band bridging North and South" organized by Korean National Council of Churches [KNCC] was a case that is considered pure. But to me, the students' argument about the unification issue seems to have some hidden political intentions. Furthermore, if they want to criticize the unification formula presented by the government, they should come out with an alternative based on public support. In the final analysis, the unification formula advocated by the students was the work of a handful of people, who laid their heads together to concoct it."

Another government official who asked not to be identified made this comment:

"The South made the proposal for the community of one nation whereas the North presented the proposal for the confederal republic of Koryo. The primary difference between the two is that the South calls for the stage of forming a commonwealth where the North calls for a confederation. But these two proposals are literally nothing more than the ideas presented by the both sides. Ideas are open to modification in the course of negotiations. This is to say that the differences between the two proposals can be thrashed out at a certain point through compromise. It is obvious that if the students one-sidedly parrots the North Korean proposal, it will put our side in an disadvantageous position, isn't it?"

Recently, new student forces seeking different goals from those of the existing NL and PD groups have emerged,

arousing attention. A typical case is the Student Coalition for Life, Progress, and Masses-Centered Politics [Saengdaemo in short], joined by a large majority of the leaders of the student association of Seoul University. In the case of Seoul University, Saengdaemo belonged to the NL faction. But insiders in the student activist camp used to call it the Kwanak Independent faction [Kwanak Chajupa], differentiating it from the NL Chusapa, the mainstream faction. But early this year Saengdaemo chose a third path which is neither the NL nor the PD line. In this regard, Chae Chong-il, secretary general of the Seoul University student association, made the following comment:

"If we divide the activist camp into three generations—the first generation before 1987, the second generation from 1987 through 1992, and the third generation from 1993 on—we are pursuing the third-generation movement. We are in the process of revamping our ideals and thoughts. But, one thing is clear, that is, we have started our new movement based on our issue-oriented perception—the perception that Hanchongnyon is unable to present a clear voice to our society in the same way Chondaehyop did, and that our goals should not be opposition for the sake of opposition but have a substance that can be grafted on the public and can serve as a concrete alternative. To be more specific, the existing NL group has concentrated on unification struggle whereas the PD group has given more weight to solidarity with the base-level masses. We endeavor to graft these two directions one upon another."

Chae Chong-il stresses that when it comes to the question of modality, the student movement should adopt the mode of meeting with people and carrying out social and political activities with them in place of the old style used in the days of total confrontation. In other words, Saengdaemo will accomplish the new role of "creation and exploration" in the student movement. He confidently predicted that Saengdaemo will become "the eye of the typhoon" in the election of the student association in each college this fall.

On 22 July Seoul University's Saengdaemo organized a student solidarity council jointly with the PD groups in Songgyungwan University, Seoul City College, and Hanyang College of Engineering. This council is a temporary organization set up to organize the pan-national congress and promote solidarity work with the masses at the same time. This illustrates Saengdaemo's flexibility and capacity to tie up with other factions on an issue-by-issue basis.

In this connection, Professor Cho Hui-yong prognosticated: "If the Kwanak Independent faction—which may be regarded as a rational group among the NL faction—and the realistic and rational group among the PD faction get together and organize a middle-of-the-road group, it will produce considerable results in the future student movement."

The college student group under the Citizens Alliance for Realization of Economic Justice [Kyongsilyon] may be regarded as another stream in the student movement. This group is based on the belief that the student movement will face a serious crisis if the present state of affairs should continue. But it is essentially different from other student factions. Kim Song-yon, an executive officer of the Kyongsilyon College Student Council expressed the following view:

"Our stand boils down to three points. First, ideologically, we will detach ourselves from Marxism-Leninism, the chuche ideology, and socialist orientation and seek social transformation through gradual reform. Second, under the circumstances in which the student movement can hardly be expected to play a vanguard role in the democratization movement any longer, we should pay more attention to internal problems of the colleges and work for their betterment while getting involved in tackling social problems and expressing our views thereon. Third, with regard to the methodology of the movement, we seek to adopt lawful and peaceful methods and carry out our movement in such a way that it may win the support of the students and society."

It is a fact that the student movement in the past contributed to the democratization of society to a certain degree. If so, at a time when much of the goal of democratization has been achieved in the political arena, whither will the student movement go from here? Most people agree, "Still, the student movement will play some role of its own, and it should." First, Mr. Kim Min-sok made this comment:

"In my personal view, I believe that the student movement from now on should be one for training democratic

citizens. In addition, students should pay more attention to learning. Suppose our country will be unified within 10 years, the ones who will take charge of a unified Korea will be the present college students. This means that they should cultivate beforehand the political, economic, and diplomatic capabilities that will be urgently needed. On the other hand, with regard to the current reform drive, I am of the opinion that no forces other than the students will be capable of bringing President Kim Yong-sam's reform program to fruition. If President Kim really wants to create a new Korea, he should give the students the leading role. In this sense, the government should now do away with its unconditional rejection mentality."

The following is the optimistic view of Professor Cho Hui-yon: "The student movement in the 1980's produced a large number of able persons who are now playing a leading role in national development in various aspects of social life. For this reason, those who have opposed the student movement should rather want it to be revitalized. On the other hand, the students should realize that the days when they contributed to society and history by staging one-shot struggles during their school days are gone forever. Rather it is desirable that they try to make their college days a period of preparation, determined to live a progressive life for the rest of their lives."

In this era of change, an era of transition, voices are rising within and without demanding change in the student movement. Under these circumstances, how Hanchongnyon, a mammoth organization which leads 1 million students, will behave in the future should be a focus of attention.

Burma

Khin Nyunt, Kachin Leader Discuss Development

BK1610141993 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, chairman of the Work Committee for Development of Border Regions and National Races and secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), met with U Mahtu Naw, Kachin national leader of the Northern Shan State Special Region-5, and his delegation at 1600 today at the Defense Services Guest House on Inya Road in Yangon [Rangoon]. Present at the meeting were Lt. Gen. Maung Thint, minister for development of border regions and national races; Major General Aye Kyaw, commander of the Northeast Military Command; Lieutenant Colonel Pe Nyein, director general of the Office of the SLORC; and responsible officials.

The meeting participants discussed regional development, education, health, agriculture, and livestock breeding. Secretary-1 Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt and Minister Lt. Gen. Maung Thint coordinated on the matters raised at the meeting.

Next, the secretary-1 spoke on the three cardinal causes—nondisintegration of the Union; nondisintegration of national unity; and perpetuation of national sovereignty. He then urged those attending the meeting to cooperate and work in unity with the local people to successfully implement regional development schemes.

The meeting ended 1700.

Kachin Faction's Membership Suspended by Allies

BK1910031793 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 93 p 8

[Text] Anti-Rangoon forces have suspended the membership of the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) for unilaterally opening ceasefire talks with the Burmese military junta in Rangoon. Informed resistance sources said the KIO's memberships in the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) and the National Democratic Front (NDF) were suspended at an emergency meeting last Friday at the Karen National Union's headquarters in Manerplaw at the chairmanship of DAB chairman Gen Bo Mya.

The KIO was also urged to voluntarily resign from the two resistance organisations, the sources added.

DAB members strongly oppose the KIO's unilateral peace talks with the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) which goes against an earlier resolution that such talks must only be done by the DAB which is the umbrella organisation of all anti-Rangoon ethnic groups.

The sources said the meeting initially wanted the KIO ousted, but it later softened its stance and chose to let the organisation resign voluntarily.

The KIO is the second strongest force in the resistance alliance after the KNU and, based in northern Burma, started its struggle for autonomy in 1961. The organisation has held unsuccessful peace talks with Rangoon in 1963, 1972, 1980 and 1981.

Some DAB members also expressed concern over the future of some 1,000 Burmese students who have fought alongside the Kachin against Burmese troops, the sources said.

KIO is likely to pull out its representation in Manerplaw, the sources added.

Meanwhile, a leader of the Wa National Organisation (WNO) said he had rejected an olive branch from the SLORC. U Mahasang said SLORC had tried to woo his group by making verbal offers of a ceasefire and better living conditions for his people. He said he had told SLORC delegates that negotiations could only be done with DAB. His force would continue to fight the SLORC until peace and democracy are restored in Burma, he added.

However, he revealed that another Wa group, the communist-led Wa National Council has already made peace with the SLORC. U Mahasang is known among his Wa tribesmen as Prince Mahasang. He is the son of the late Kyao Sheng Min Kham, the ruling chieftain of Wa people in Wa State near the Chinese border.

Order Issued on Satellite Dish Possession

BK1510120793 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF BURMA in English 30 Sep 93 pp 12, 6

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], 29 Sep—The Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs today issued Order 1/93 in connection with equipment for receiving satellite television transmission. The order states that the Ministry on 27 July 1993 issued Notification 1/93 which requires any individual or organization in possession of equipment for receiving satellite television to inform, in writing, the Township Law and Order Restoration Council concerned and send the copy to the Posts and Telecommunications Department by 31 August 1993.

Individuals or organizations who have duly adhered to the notification above are to apply for licences for possession of the equipment to the Posts and Telecommunications Department within 30 days from the day the order was issued. The department concerned reserves the right to accept or reject the application.

According to the order, each of those whose applications are accepted will have to pay K [kyat] 12,000 as licence fees and K 30,000 as fine for possession of the equipment to the department concerned. After these payments they will be issued licences. Specific individuals or

organizations prescribed by the Ministry will be exempted from paying fines.

The order specifies the following as components of the equipment for receiving satellite television transmission. They are: dish antenna, feed horn, LNB [low noise blockdown] converter, and receiver.

The equipment are to be handed over to the Posts and Telecommunications Department or the organization designated by that department within 30 days of issue of the order. Those who have to hand over the equipment are those who failed to inform as required by the Notification 1/93, those who do not wish to continue to possess the equipment, and those whose applications are rejected.

The order also states points to be followed by those who are not affected by the order. They are to apply for licence to keep in possession of the equipment which were legally imported. Those wishing to legally import the equipment for receiving satellite television transmission are to seek prior permission from the Posts and Telecommunications Department. The department reserves the right to accept or reject the application. The government department or the government can only allow the import of the kind of equipment originally agreed by the department. Those who have acquired the equipment this way are to apply for licences to the department within 30 days after obtaining equipment.

The department is to issue licence, after fees duly paid, for the equipment for receiving satellite television transmission only after it is proved to be the one originally agreed.

The order also prescribes that licences are to install the equipment only at the prescribed address; to use a single dish; to seek permission from the department upon change of address; to turn the equipment and the licences in to the department or organization designated by the department if they do not wish to use or cannot use them; to pay 100 per cent of licence fees for each extra receiver; to pay 10 per cent of licence fees for each extra television set connected to one receiver; to apply for the extension of the licences within 30 days after the expiry date or else the licences will be invalid; to apply for copies of the licences if lost or damaged, paying K 3,000 as fees; and to abide by the directives to be issued by the Posts and Telecommunications Department.

According to the order, the licences are not to retransmit the programmes; not to make changes in the system of receiving the programmes; not to disturb and affect the national broadcasts, telecasts or telegraph services by making changes and improvements in the equipment's reception; and not to transfer the equipment and licences without prior permission of the department.

The order forbids local production and sale of any component part of the equipment for receiving satellite television transmission without licence.

A licence will be revoked if it violates any of the points in the order; and the person concerned is to hand over the equipment to the department or the organization designated by the department within 30 days after its revocation.

Legal action will be taken against anyone who is found to be in possession of the equipment without licence or found producing or selling of any component thereof.

Fee exempted licences will be issued to government departments and organizations, diplomatic missions which maintain diplomatic relations with the State, UN agencies, individuals or organizations occasionally specified by the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs.

The department concerned is to form committees as necessary and issue directives to carry out the provisions of the order.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir Leaves for Malta En Route to Cyprus

BK1610045493 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0358 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 16 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian Prime minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed left for Malta late Friday for a two-day visit at the invitation of the Maltese Government. He was accompanied by his wife Dr. Siti Hasmah, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, and senior government officials. The prime minister will inspect development projects in Malta before going on to Cyprus for the the Commonwealth heads of government meeting (CHOGM) to be held in the Cypriot city of Limassol from Oct. 21 to 25. Dr. Mahathir would be one of the six speakers at the opening ceremony of CHOGM in Limassol.

The Limassol summit would focus on the emergence of a new global humanitarian order and work out a universally accepted formula or set of criteria to resolve current conflicts and crises.

The Commonwealth leaders would be meeting under a new format with the duration of the summit cut to five days from the previous seven and political and economic issues would be discussed under the same agenda rather than separately.

Singapore

Israel's Rabin Meets With Prime Minister, Departs

BK1810135393 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Oct 93 p 2

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's meeting with Indonesian President Suharto on Friday could be

the catalyst for improved ties between Israel and countries in the Arab-Islamic world that support the Palestinian struggle, a senior Israeli official said yesterday.

"We hope that the dramatic changes in the Middle East will have an effect on Israel's relations with others in the Far East, like Malaysia," he said.

Speaking to reporters, he said that the Jakarta meeting, the first between leaders of the Jewish state and the world's most populous Muslim nation, was "an indication that we are living in a new era".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that Singapore welcomed Mr. Rabin's meeting with President Suharto. The ministry noted that it reflected the significant progress made in the Middle-East peace process following last month's signing in Washington of the peace accord between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation [PLO].

"Singapore supported all efforts to secure a just peace in the region," the ministry added, in a statement.

Last night, Mr. Rabin called on Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong at the Istana [Palace] and briefed him on developments in the Middle-East peace process. The two leaders also discussed bilateral ties, said Mr. Goh's press secretary.

Earlier in the day, Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew called on Mr. Rabin at the Shangri-La Hotel. The Israeli official said Mr. Rabin briefed Mr. Lee on the peace accord, its implementation, and likely obstacles. Mr. Lee, he said, believed that the accord could benefit not only Israel and the PLO, but also relations between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world. The official said that the senior minister hoped that the accord would develop positively and be implemented according to the wishes of both sides.

Speaking to Israeli journalists yesterday, Mr. Rabin likened Mr. Lee to David Ben-Gurion, the Zionist leader who was instrumental in Israel's creation.

The official said that both leaders were their nations' first prime ministers, and the "godfathers of their country," whose inspiration and leadership have influenced their people for decades since.

During the meeting, Mr. Rabin invited Mr. Lee to visit Israel, the official said, adding that the senior minister had accepted, though no date had been set. Israel and Singapore established diplomatic ties in 1969. Mr. Rabin first visited Singapore in 1972 as Israel's chief of staff.

The Israeli leader and his delegation flew on from here last night to Nairobi in Kenya, on their way home.

Lee Says U.S. To Benefit From Asian Growth

BK1510143293 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Oct 93 p 3

[By Lilian Ang]

[Text] Singapore—Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday warned that protectionistic measures against Asia-Pacific countries would slow down growth in the region, and inevitably, the United States. He said the Asia-Pacific was where growth would be highest in the next 10 to 20 years, and the US stood to benefit more from this growth than from Europe's.

"Media attention on the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) meeting in Seattle will make American opinion formulators, congressional aides and editorial writers more aware of the tremendous dynamism of the Asia-Pacific," Mr. Lee said.

The Senior Minister was speaking to reporters at the end of his three-day visit to Brunei. During the press conference, held at the Istana [Palace] Darut Taqwa where he stayed Mr. Lee also touched on the investment scene in several countries in the region.

Comparing China and Vietnam, the Senior Minister said China was 10 years ahead of the Vietnamese in terms of economic reform. It has better infrastructure, and the sum of projects in it is at least 14 times that of Vietnam.

"But that does not mean that there are no opportunities in Vietnam. It is what you make of the opportunities," said Mr. Lee.

On Singapore, the Senior Minister said it would take five to 10 years to develop a strong external wing, an issue he first raised in January this year.

"There's been some movement, a change of outlook. But between that and actually settling deals, and getting people abroad is a time-lag of one-and-a-half to three years," he said.

On political developments involving China and Hongkong, Mr. Lee saw the recent bad publicity on China over its nuclear tests as China-bashing by the Western media.

"China has exploded over 90 plus nuclear devices compared to over 900 by the US. If one additional nuclear test can be so damaging to the environment, the West would not immediately have talked of resuming their testing after the Chinese explosion."

Turning to Hong Kong, the Senior Minister said the outcome of the Britain-China argument over the colony would not affect East Asia.

"If the US was involved, then we would have been affected. When it is a British-China squabble, damage to third parties will be limited," he said.

The Senior Minister's Brunei trip was his second to the country this year. Summing up his views, Mr. Lee said the private sector was not sharing in the burst of economic activity in the rest of ASEAN, and seemed more pessimistic of growth than when he last visited in April. Saddled with the problem of high labour costs, the sector should look towards expansion of the services sector, Mr. Lee said.

Foreign Minister Views Asia-Pacific Security

BK1610144593 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Oct 93 p 3

[By Hong Kong correspondent Mary Kwang]

[Text] Hong Kong—The main security challenge facing the Asia-Pacific region in the 1990's was to manage change to ensure continued economic growth and stability, Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng said yesterday.

Speaking at a plenary session on regional security issues at the Europe-East Asia Economic Forum here, Mr. Wong pointed out that countries in the region have been readjusting their relations with one another since the end of the Cold War and in response to economic growth.

"This process will determine whether present stability will continue. It will not always be a smooth and comfortable process," he told the forum attended by more than 400 businessmen, academics, and government officials.

In his speech at the three-day session, which ended yesterday, Mr. Wong said military threats in the Asia-Pacific region were at their lowest since the end of World War II. Today's concerns, he said, were instability in Russia and the potential threat of nuclear arms in North Korea. He noted that countries in the region were exploring various ways to manage changes and contain strains and stresses. Bilateral arrangements with the U.S. and established alliances such as the Five-Power Defence Arrangement remained vital.

He also addressed the roles and interrelationships of the U.S., Japan, and China, saying: "Japan and China need good relations with the U.S. to maintain good relations with each other and with other countries in the region. Beijing, Tokyo, and Washington know this." He said that most Asian countries wanted the U.S. to remain engaged in the region. But he said not all facets of President Bill Clinton policies were clear. "Policies may evolve in reaction to unexpected developments."

As for Europe, he said that while its primary contribution was economic, he did not rule out a security and political dimension.

Focussing on Japan, he said a key challenge there was to find a common security framework acceptable to all countries since there was no consensus in Japan or in the region about a bigger political and security role for the nation. He also noted anxieties in the region about

Japan's power and the need for that country to come to terms with its past and allay its neighbours' fears.

Regarding China, Mr. Wong said: "China needs a peaceful international environment to develop. But China now has more resources to devote to the protection of its interests and seems bent on acquiring a power projection capability." He said signals from Beijing on such issues as the South China Sea were mixed, and there was concern about its role as a major military power.

Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Indonesian Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said in his speech he was more sanguine about Japan's role than about China's, and called for China to be more involved in the region.

Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, Japanese deputy foreign minister, said that there was no need to create a new security framework as the present framework could be adjusted. The 1994 annual meeting will be held in Singapore next October. Mr. Wong leaves for home today.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Requires 'Many Months' of Chemotherapy

BK1910104493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1035 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 19 (AFP)—King Norodom Sihanouk announced Tuesday that treatment for his malignant tumor in Beijing hospital will take "many months" of chemotherapy and possibly radiotherapy. The statement, released in the Khmer language by the Royal Palace here, said the malignant tumor removed by Chinese doctors earlier this month would now require "many months of treatment to keep from spreading."

"If chemotherapy is not enough, the doctors will use radiotherapy," he said, adding the decrease in his immune system caused by the therapy will necessitate his stay in the hospital "in order to avoid microbes." He did not mention whether roundtable talks scheduled for November between Cambodian leaders and the Khmer Rouge would have to be postponed again. They had been tentatively scheduled for mid-November, but news last week of the tumor's malignancy threatened its further postponement.

Sihanouk Issues Decree on Queen's Title

BK1910044493 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Royal Decree:

I, King Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia,

With reference to Article 15 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the royal status of the queen,

With reference to the recommendation of the Biographic Council on the queen's royal status and title, give Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monique Sihanouk the title of Her Majesty Queen Norodom Monineat Sihanouk of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

Ranariddh Discusses Language Demands With Students

BK1510115193

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 October carries a 65-minute report with a recorded speech by First Prime Minister Prince Kromluong Norodom Ranariddh at a meeting with students from the Institute of Technology in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 13 October to explain to them the government's stance on the students' demand to replace the French language with English as the teaching medium at the institute.

Ranariddh starts his speech by recalling his experiences as a student, as a teacher at the institute, and as a law professor in France, assuring the students that he fully understands and agrees with their demand because it was made in an orderly, peaceful manner without any violence.

He also conveys the gist of a message he received from Beijing on the health of King Norodom Sihanouk. Ranariddh says that "the king has asked me to convey to you, students, his regret that he must remain in Beijing longer because his health is not as strong as he indicated in his message. It is more serious than that."

He talks at length about the right to demonstrate in a liberal democratic system and suggests that in the future students follow administrative procedures and rules by going through various levels of state authorities first before staging a demonstration. He suggests that the students establish associations and elect representatives to discuss problems with various levels of the administrative structure, starting with the school's administration and then moving on to higher levels before finally staging demonstrations.

He also talks about his own efforts and personal views about the importance of English in the future education in Cambodia, citing several anecdotes, including one he himself encountered when he was applying for a job with the United Nations while he was still in France. He talks about the disadvantages and advantages of knowing the English language.

However, he also talks about the tradition in Cambodia of using the French language because of the century-long French colonial rule. He also says that "In diplomacy, French is used more because it is precise and realistic"

and that "Traditionally, French is used abroad as diplomatic and legal language." Ranariddh adds that "It is a fact that English is spoken more than French."

Ranariddh asks the students to consider the fact that no English-speaking countries have yet offered any concrete assistance in the educational sector and cautions against a hasty decision. He says: "If Germany, Britain, or the United States agree to take charge of English studies at this university, the Phnom Penh Institute of Technology, then I will immediately agree."

Ranariddh asks the students to give him time to determine whether any English-speaking countries are willing to provide assistance in this sector. He advocates teaching both French and English at schools.

He also says: "When Britain, the United States, and Australia heard about the demonstration opposing learning the French language, they were very glad and smiled broadly and laughed. However, I said to them: Do not just laugh; do not just laugh. Laugh but also help. Do not just push the French language overboard and rejoice. Concrete help should be provided."

Ranariddh asks the students to allow competition between French and English instead of learning one and abandoning the other. He also briefly touches on the process of adopting several internationally accepted concepts and terms instead of translating them into Cambodian.

Finally, Ranariddh discusses government efforts to provide more assistance to students to enable them to further their studies.

Government Offensive Against Khmer Rouge Viewed

BK1810101793 Phnom Penh National Voice of Cambodia Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Unattributed commentary: "Going Back to Fighting?"]

[Text] The scale of fighting between the national army and the Khmer Rouge has increased in the northwestern part of the country, particularly in Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Battambang Provinces, and in some provinces in the southeast, such as Kompong Cham and Kratie.

Military analysts say that although this situation is not as tense as in 1984-85 and 1989-90, it has caused some difficulties to the security of people in the countryside and to the establishment of government networks. Some analysts think that judging from the Khmer Rouge rebels' intransigence and the deployment and movement of Khmer Rouge troops and supplies, if the Royal Government loosens its grip or if the Khmer Royal Armed forces [KRAF] are not well organized, the Khmer Rouge might be able to expand their territory.

A military officer in the KRAF General Staff Department made a different assessment. According to him, the Khmer Rouge cannot do more than what they have been doing. If they could, they would have done so 14 years ago. The Khmer Rouge's incapability is based on a number of concrete facts. The Khmer Rouge are sliding toward losing support at the border. They are losing international and national moral support. The internal rift among officers and men is widening, and the Khmer Rouge propaganda has weakened due to the fact that His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk has become king of Cambodia.

However, it is believed that the weapons and supplies hidden by the Khmer Rouge would enable them to continue the war for not less than five years.

According to military officials, the fighting at Anlung Veng in Samraong District of Siem Reap Province remains indecisive following the KRAF's offensive at the beginning of this month. Government troops still could not win total victory; they have been able to seize only some parts of this area due to unfavorable terrain and the number of government troops.

Anlung Veng is a big command headquarters of the Khmer Rouge rebels 15 km from the Thai border. Ta Mok, known as Pol Pot's outstanding general, is personally in charge there. It is known that there are about 1,000 Khmer Rouge troops on Front 1001. Ta Mok is directly in command on the northwestern and central battlefields. A military officer has revealed that Khmer Rouge troops are splitting into small groups and move toward Siem Reap and Kompong Thom Provinces. These forces are putting heavy pressure on a number of districts in the northern part of Siem Reap provincial seat and a number of districts of Kompong Thom Province.

Some war experts have concluded that the Khmer Rouge might be able to attack Siem Reap Province in the future to force government troops to abandon their push at Anlung Veng. They also note that people in disputed areas in Siem Reap Province have been forced by the rebels to carry ammunition and supplies from the border area into the country's interior and that the Khmer Rouge are firmly consolidating their defense in the Pailin area.

Some analysts have expressed the view that the Khmer Rouge rebels are making preparations to resist in the coming dry season, as the war in Cambodia usually escalates in the dry season or at the end of the rainy season. However, the government's military officials have not revealed what plans the government army has made to deal with the Khmer Rouge rebels at this time, at the end of the rainy season or during the coming dry season.

General Ke Kimyan, KRAF chief of staff, said recently that the government army has no plan to attack Pailin. However he could not reveal the army's plan because it is a military secret. The KRAF are made up of armies

from three sides, namely troops from the former State of Cambodia; National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia; and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Experiences from past combats have shown that the use of these combined forces was quite effective, such as in the attack at Phnum Chhat in August. However, it seems that so far the Royal Government has not yet taken any firm military measures for the time being.

It is understood that the government has tried to avoid the bloodshed and had used soft methods to win over the Khmer Rouge. Some have thought that Prince Krom-luong Norodom Ranariddh and His Excellency Hun Sen are working for a compromise in line with the wish of King Norodom Sihanouk and with the principle of national reconciliation. The Royal Government is making efforts to gradually persuade Khmer Rouge officers and men to come to its side. This method has been very effective.

Before attacking Anlung Veng, the government distributed five kilograms of leaflets there. This seems to have slightly demoralized the Khmer Rouge officers and men there. According to military sources, Khmer Rouge officers and men, who had defected to the government side in Kompong Thom Province and who were later brought to the KRAF rallying center in Kien Svay District [Kandal Province], will soon be conferred ranks ranging from general to field commander.

Although this is regarded as a correct and useful action, some military analysts hold that this is not enough to win against the Khmer Rouge. The government, especially, the chief of the general staff, should reassess the real number of troops, army structures, solution to daily life and salary, and further increase loyalty and mutual trust within the army. The Khmer Rouge could operate if they can grasp the rickety state of the government's army. The government absolutely should not be lax with these rebels.

KR Radio Urges France To Halt 'Interference'

BK1910091993 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] A French military delegation's current visit to Cambodia is aimed at kindling the Vietnamese communist aggressors' war.

I. There were reports that a French military delegation led by Admiral (Langsack), chief of the General Staff of the French Armed Forces, is on a visit to Cambodia.

II. Questions have been raised: Under what circumstances is this French military delegation's visit being carried out? What is the goal of this visit?

III. This high-ranking French military delegation's visit to Cambodia is in continuation of the previous visit by French Defense Minister Francois Leotard.

This visit is paid in the following circumstances:

A. Politically, the Vietnamese communist aggressors, the Vietnamese communist administration which controls 99 percent of the two-headed government, and a number of foreign bad elements, including the French, are jointly tearing up the Cambodian nation, opposing the King Father's national reconciliation policy, which is supported by the majority forces, and working against the Cambodian Constitution, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the principles governing international relations, and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

B. Militarily, the Vietnamese communist aggressors and the Vietnamese communist aggressors' administration with the assistance of a number of bad foreigners are launching vandal operations, robbing and killing the people, and continuing to kindle the flames of Vietnamese communist aggressors' war.

C. Diplomatically, the Vietnamese communist aggressors, Vietnamese communist administration, and a number of bad foreigners, including the French, have obstinately opposed the roundtable initiated by the King Father.

IV. The Cambodian nation and people remember well that the Mitterrand government's policy toward Cambodia is that it does not matter whether Indochina belongs to France or to the Vietnamese communists with Cambodia being under the control of the Vietnamese communists, as long as the French can gain full profits from their business deal with the Vietnamese communists.

Therefore, this French military delegation's visit to Cambodia does not mean that the French have come to help Cambodia achieve her national reconciliation, independence, and peace in line with the King Father's national reconciliation policy and Cambodia's Constitution. In fact, the French have come to divide the Cambodian nation and kindle the flames of the Vietnamese communists' war of aggression against Cambodia that has lasted for more than 14 years now.

V. The Cambodian nation and people want genuine national reconciliation, independence, and peace. Therefore, the Cambodian nation and people zealously want an end to the Vietnamese communist aggressors' war and to the interference in Cambodia's internal affairs by various bad foreigners.

The Cambodian nation and people would like to send this message to the French Government: France must stop interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs; France must allow the Cambodian people to realize their national reconciliation and peace by themselves in line with the King Father's national reconciliation policy and constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Radio Demands SRV Return 'Annexed Territories'

BK1510045393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Editorial: "Who Is Right, Who Is Wrong on the Eastern Cambodian Territory?"]

[Text] The Phnom Penh party has time and again called upon Democratic Kampuchea [DK] to give up all territories the people and the DK forces have obtained through sacrifice of flesh and blood in the struggle to liberate them from the Vietnamese aggressors.

One wonders who is right and who is wrong as far as the issue of territory is concerned. The answer is as follows:

1. The liberated areas under the control of the people and the DK forces have been obtained by the arduous struggle waged through sacrifice of flesh and blood against the Vietnamese aggressors. It is the sacred right of the Cambodian nation and people to wage the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets to liberate their nation and territory and to defend them. This task of the Cambodian nation and people is fully in accordance with the UN Charter and international law as it is the sacred right to self-defense of a country and a people against the aggressors.

2. As for the Vietnamese aggressors who have mobilized hundreds of thousands of troops to invade Cambodia, which is an independent, peaceful, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state, they are entirely wrong. They are wrong because they have violated the UN Charter, the principles of the international law governing relations between states, and the principles of the nonaligned movement.

In occupying Cambodia, the Vietnamese communists and their puppets have referred to their bilateral treaties and agreements, such as the one which enable the Vietnamese to annex Cambodian territory in eastern part of the country, which includes the areas stretching from the dragon's tail zone in Ratanakiri Province down to Kampot Province, and Cambodia's seas, continental shelf, and islands. This is indeed a violation of all laws. This matter is similar to what the German aggressors did with the Vichy government in France and to what the fascist Japanese did with their puppets. They are indeed wrong.

3. Now, even with the existence of the Paris agreement, the elections, the National Assembly, the Constitution, and the two-headed government, those treaties between the Vietnamese and their puppets continue to preserve the Vietnamese communists' rights as before.

Therefore, the so-called government born from the elections must implement Articles One and Two of the Constitution, which clearly stipulate that Kingdom of Cambodia is an independent, sovereign, permanently neutral, and nonaligned state and the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia is absolutely inviolable. It

must reclaim the territories annexed by the Vietnamese aggressors and not those liberated by the Cambodian nation and people from the Vietnamese aggressors.

Indeed, we do not even refer to the more than 3 million Vietnamese in Cambodia now. Therefore, the Vietnamese communist aggressors are violating international law, the UN Charter, and the principles governing relations and peaceful coexistence within the framework of mutual respect for territorial integrity.

If the Vietnamese communists want to live in peaceful coexistence with neighboring countries, they must put an end to all agreements that affect Cambodia's sovereignty. They must give Cambodia back her territories. This does not refer to the territories on any map. We refer only to territories annexed by the Vietnamese aggressors since 1980, because when they annexed Cambodia's territory, the Vietnamese aggressors did not refer to any map of any scale; they just occupied and settled on Cambodia's land from Ratanakiri down to Kampot Province and the seas and islands.

The Vietnamese communists must resolve this problem. The two-headed government must also resolve it.

Democratic Kampuchea and the people have all the rights to demand that the Vietnamese communist aggressors give back to the Kingdom of Cambodia the territories they have annexed. If they do not do so:

First, the Vietnamese are entirely wrong.

Second, the two-headed government must reclaim those territories from the Vietnamese. It must not reclaim the territories from Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people.

Does the two-headed government have to reclaim the territories from Vietnam or from the Cambodians who have done their best to liberate them from the Vietnamese communist aggressors?

When and if Vietnam gives the Kingdom of Cambodia the annexed territories back, Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people will give up their areas to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The point is if Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian people give up their liberated areas to the two-headed government where one head—which is the puppet of the Vietnamese aggressors—is in control of 99 percent of power structures, this would be tantamount to returning these liberated areas to the iron grip of the Vietnamese aggressors.

National public opinion has raised this issue so clearly. There can be no threat about it. The people want back Cambodia's territories annexed by the Vietnamese communist aggressors. Those annexed territories must be returned to Cambodia.

Radio on Policy of 'Two-Headed' Government

BK1510041193 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Unattributed commentary: "Are the Policy and Activities To Destroy the National Resistance Forces Part of a National Policy or a Policy To Serve the Nation's Enemies?"]

[Text] Recently Hun Sen loudly said, through some foreign radio stations, that there is no need for the roundtable talks to achieve any results. Along with this, Tie Banh said on 7 October that he has launched a military operation involving many divisions of troops to attack and destroy the liberated zones that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and the Cambodian people have persistently struggled to take back from the communist Vietnamese aggressors for 13 or 14 years.

This question is asked: Is the policy to eliminate the PDK, who is a major national resistance force fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to defend the Cambodian territory and race, a policy serving national interests or one serving the interests of foreign aggressors? Are the activities to attack the national resistance forces and the Cambodian people and to destroy the liberated zones the Cambodian people have made efforts to defend and build, activities to serve national interests or the interests of foreign aggressors?

It is still remembered that following the aggression, invasion, and occupation of Cambodia by the communist Vietnamese in December 1978, the latter implemented a policy and carried out activities to:

1. Legitimize the puppets they have propped up with Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Heng Samrin, and Tie Banh as the ringleaders. This is to cover up their act of aggression and to try to discard the PDK and other national resistance forces, and
2. Destroy the national resistance forces by launching successive military offensives to burn and destroy everything. This has caused the Cambodian nation and people to flee their houses and become refugees leading a life full of great hardship and suffering.

Are the above statements and concrete activities by Hun Sen and Tie Banh any different from the policy and the concrete activities of the communist Vietnamese aggressors in the past? No. Not at all.

In fact, the communist Vietnamese aggressors continue to implement the policy and strategy to annex and eliminate the Cambodian race by destroying the national resistance forces through military, political, and diplomatic means. The only difference is that now Hun Sen and Tie Banh are members of the two-headed government. The fact is that this government was born from the threat and intimidation of Vietnam, Vietnam's puppets, and bad allies.

Therefore, as long as the two-headed government, through Hun Sen, Tie Banh, or any others, continues the policy and carries out political, diplomatic, and military activities to try to destroy the national resistance forces, who have played a major role in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to safeguard the Cambodian territory and race, the Cambodian nation and people will determine that this two-headed government is not serving national interests, the sacred aspirations of His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, and the entire Cambodian nation.

The king, the nation, and people want national reconciliation so that Cambodia has peace, security, independence, unity, sovereignty, and full territorial integrity.

Indonesia

Foreign Minister Briefs Suharto on UN Session

BK1610073993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement [NAM] has urged the international community to support efforts to revive the dialogue between the developed and developing nations or the North-South dialogue. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this to reporters this morning after reporting to President Suharto on the provisional results of the United Nations General Assembly in New York some time ago. He said the United Nations General Assembly is discussing a draft resolution on the North-South dialogue. According to Ali Alatas, the dialogue, if resumed, will be based on genuine interdependence, mutual interests and advantages, and fair responsibility. If the draft resolution is accepted, the NAM's efforts to revive the North-South dialogue will win the support of the international community.

Minister Ali Alatas also reported to the president on Taiwan's failure to be admitted to the United Nations as a single political entity separate from the PRC.

Suharto Receives Bangladesh Minister 18 Oct

BK1810085993 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] [Words indistinct] Indonesia in the economic, political, and other fields. Speaking to reporters, Hannan Shah, who is a Bangladesh minister, said he and President Suharto discussed trade and political relations between the two countries. In this regard, President Suharto pledged to buy jute and other Bangladesh products. In return, Bangladesh will buy such Indonesian products as cement, textiles, PVC [polyvinyl chloride] pipe, and fertilizers. In particular, Hannan Shah suggested that Indonesia increase its cement production because Bangladesh, which has imported 600,000 metric tons of cement from Indonesia, will increase its purchases. The Bangladesh Government has expressed its full confidence in President Suharto's chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of his experience as a very successful statesman. In addition, Hannan Shah

renewed the Bangladesh prime minister's invitation for President Suharto to visit Bangladesh.

Possibility of Indonesia-Israel Ties Viewed

BK1910092593 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 2 Oct 93 p 6

[By Jakarta correspondent Hanafiah Man]

[Text] The recent PLO-Israel peace accord is not just an important event that affects the interests of Arab countries. The accord has also affected other Islamic countries' future relations with Israel. Even though it is not yet certain whether the accord will ensure the establishment of a sovereign state of Palestine, several assumptions have been made, including the recognition of Israel by Arab countries and other Islamic countries. This issue has also become a hot topic of discussion in Indonesia.

Moreover, after the signing of the peace treaty in Washington, Indonesians are reminded of an allegation made several months ago that Foreign Minister Ali Alatas held talks with his Israeli counterpart Shim'on Peres with the goal of establishing diplomatic relations. However, Alatas denied the allegation and stressed that he only happened to sit at the same table with Peres.

The Western media appeared to have misinterpreted the event and carried reports that Indonesia had held talks with Israel with a view to establishing diplomatic relations.

However, after the signing of the accord in Washington, Alatas had made the situation more exciting by disclosing details of his talks with Peres. He said Peres had asked him when Indonesia was going to recognize Israel. To this question, Alatas said Indonesia will recognize Israel when that country has solved its problems with Palestine and the Arab countries.

After the disclosure, several views have emerged among certain quarters in Indonesia as to whether that country will indeed establish diplomatic relations with Israel in the near future because one of the requirements as cited by Alatas, namely the solution to the Palestine issue, has been fulfilled. Besides, another question has arisen as to whether diplomatic relations will be established soon because Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin appears to be confident that Israel's disputes with Arab countries will be solved soon.

Additionally, Palestine's peace efforts seem to have gained the support of Arab countries. This can be viewed as a preliminary step toward the settlement of Arab-Israel disputes.

Speaking to reporters recently, Alatas stressed that Indonesia is not in a hurry to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, adding that there are many things that must be studied and clarified first before any decision is made. Before Alatas made the remarks, Indonesians were surprised the comment made by Defense and Security

Minister Edi Sudrajat on the PLO-Israel peace accord by saying that Indonesia will establish diplomatic ties with Israel. His comment had indeed shocked many people, especially Indonesian Muslims, who have not viewed Israel in a positive light since the signing of the accord, but have always harbored a sense of dislike for a long time.

However, when pressed on the actual Indonesia-Israel relations after the accord signing, Alatas said: "We will decide on our relations with Israel when the time comes, but now I think it is too early to make a decision. We will wait and see for the next development."

Alatas' remarks were greeted with displeasure by Indonesian Muslims, who held a protest rally and interpreted the phrase "we will decide when the time comes" and "Indonesia is not in a hurry to establish diplomatic ties with Israel" as an indication that Indonesia indeed has plans to establish diplomatic ties with Israel.

In its statement, the Indonesian Committee for World Solidarity, which initiated the protest rally at Jakarta's Grand Mosque al-Azhar, said that the establishment of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and Israel is against the principles held by the Nonaligned Movement, currently chaired by Indonesia. They believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations is tantamount to condoning Israel's colonialism of Palestine land, and it will hurt the feelings of Muslims throughout the world and Indonesian Muslims in particular.

However, Abdul Rahman Wahid, chairman of the Nahdlatul Ulama Islamic group, has different views. When asked on the political benefits to be reaped from the diplomatic ties, he said Indonesia will become a country that helps promote global peace while economically speaking, Israel is a potential market for Indonesian products and that country's agriculture technology is worth studying.

Meanwhile, commenting on the issue, Kiai Haji Hassan Basri, chairman of the Indonesian Council of Ulemas, said the issue of diplomatic ties with Israel should not be made a top priority. He believes that assisting Palestine is a more important issue. People must pay more attention to this issue because such assistance is needed not only to build the Palestinian state but also to help Palestinians restore Islamic dignity in the Gaza Strip.

Editorial Lauds Decision on AFTA Start-Up

BK1910103593 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 9 Oct 93 p 4

[Editorial: "AFTA Back on Track"]

[Text] The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is now almost one year behind its scheduled start up on January 1, 1993, as most member countries have broken away from the ambitious economic move adopted by the ASEAN summit in Singapore in January, 1992. Backtracking on pledges is not unusual within the ASEAN

scheme of things, given its familiar time-consuming, frustrating consensus-building process with lots of talk but very little action. Even given this tendency, the delay of the implementation of such a visionary declaration and ambitious economic-cooperation plan as AFTA, in spite of the one-year allotted for preparations, is really discouraging in this current era of economic globalization.

It is therefore heartening that the ASEAN economics ministers who met in Singapore this week seem to have come back to their senses. They decided not only to stop the backtracking, but to speed up the implementation of AFTA to make up for the one year of lost time.

The ministerial council on AFTA agreed that tariff cuts under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff scheme will start January 1, 1994. What is more, the number of products included in the fast-track tariff cuts to below five percent by the year 2000 or 2003 was increased by 336 items to a total of 32,384. Hundreds of new items were added to those under the normal-track tariff cuts to be done by the year 2008 at the latest.

Some member countries even offered unilaterally unprocessed agricultural products, originally excluded from the AFTA agreement, for the tariff cut scheme. And all the ministers who adopted the latest agreement seemed determined that the commitments would not come to a false start again.

The new commitments seem to reassure us that AFTA, despite the one-year delay in its start up, will materialize fully in the year 2008 as originally scheduled, thereby making the six member countries a common market of more than 350 million people. But given the previous embarrassing delay, one may tend to accept the new commitment with a high sense of reservation. After all, the new moves are simply pledges on paper, and are very similar to those signed by the ASEAN leaders in January, 1992.

What then makes the latest commitments much stronger and more serious than the previous ones. We think the ASEAN ministers are now highly aware of the adverse impact of further delaying the process of regional economic integration. They apparently are afraid that, without concerted efforts to realize AFTA, the grouping will become irrelevant amid the growing tendency of stronger regional economic integration across the world. Moreover, they may have fully realized the benefits of such free trade arrangements to their respective national economies, especially in light of the fact that all the six member countries depend largely on the international market for their economic expansion.

We are confident that the external pressures are much stronger than those exerted by domestic industrial lobbyists who want to derail AFTA. As Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong noted at the opening of the ASEAN economics ministers' meeting on Thursday, the different stages of economic development among the member countries were not a sensible excuse for slowing

down the pace of Afta. The question, according to him, is how prepared the member countries are to promote economic interdependence, division of labor and trade among themselves.

Indeed, AFTA is the most effective way to make ASEAN relevant to the interests of the peoples in the six countries. AFTA will enable businessmen, including foreign investors, to capitalize on the comparative advantages in each of the six countries and to reap the benefit of economies of scale. This in turn will make the region more competitive in attracting international capital.

Joint Venture Expressway in Philippines Detailed

*BK1510105593 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian
2 Oct 93 p 92*

[Text] Following its successful construction of a 22-km expressway in Malaysia despite a six-month delay from the original schedule, Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd. has now begun a new venture in the Philippines. Witnessed by Philippine President Fidel Ramos in Jakarta on 30 September, Mrs. Siti Hardiyanti Rukmana [daughter of President Suharto], director of Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd., signed an agreement with the Philippine National Construction Corporation [PNCC] to jointly build a 47 km expressway in Manila, which is twice the distance her company built in Malaysia.

Was there a tender for the project? Apparently not. However, there is a strong impression that the Philippine company has great confidence in the success of the joint venture project. This confidence is based on the PNCC's feasibility study for the project. "They have studied our ability for the past five months," an official of Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd. said.

In the project, targeted for completion in 1997, Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd. controls 40 percent of the equity, while the remaining 60 percent is held by the PNCC. Total investment stands at U.S. \$132.5 million.

Similar to the Cawang-Priuk expressway in Jakarta, the joint venture project in Manila also uses the built, operation, transfer [preceding three words in English] system. The Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd. will operate and collect fees (in accordance with the percentage of its equity share) for 30 years, and after that the expressway will belong fully to the Philippine Government. However, the amount of profit to be reaped by the company remains unknown.

What is certain is that for the expressway project in Manila, Citra Lamtorogung Persada Co. Ltd. will join hands with several Indonesian contract companies. A TEMPO source said that the companies include Jaya Konstruksi Manggala Pratama Co. Ltd., Hutama Karya, Yali Perkasa International, Bangun Cipta Sarana, and Amarta Karya Co. Ltd.

Philippines

Ramos Organizes Grassroots Support for Peace Efforts

*BK1310062693 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English
0230 GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Malacanang has started organizing grassroots support for the government's peace initiatives as President Ramos stressed the needs for successful peace talks with rebel groups for the country's speedy economic development. Mr. Ramos asked leaders of the urban poor, fisher folk, peasant groups, women, disabled people, and indigenous cultural communities to help the government develop fresh approaches to the peace efforts. Without peace, we cannot build our nation, our children cannot go to school, our health workers cannot enter strife-torn communities to attend to our people's medical needs, investors will lose confidence about the viability of setting up industries, the president said in a meeting with various groups on the peace process the other night. He asked the groups to transmit to the rebels his message. It is time to stop fighting. Let us now unite and reconcile so that we can attend to the social and economic concerns of our communities. We will be helping you if you will help us and we can move our communities forward. To convince the different groups about the government's sincerity in pursuing the peace process, the president issued the following directives:

1. The Presidential Commission on the Urban Poor will immediately disseminate the guidelines for the 10 million peso fund for concerned urban poor groups;
2. Executive Secretary Teofisto Guingona will facilitate the review of the bills on the creation of the Department of Housing and the Comprehensive Fisheries Reform Code for possible endorsement to Congress;
3. The Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council will convene the inter-agency technical group to study the anti-squatting law or Presidential Decree No. 772; and
4. A review of Batas Pambansa [National Law] No. 344 or the Accessibility Law and the imposition of stiffer penalties against violators.

MNLF Chief Hopes for Success of Peace Talks

*BK1810081793 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] Nur Misuari, chief of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], says the forthcoming talks between the government and MNLF will not be affected by the current events in Mindanao. Misuari made the statement in reference to the current wave of hostilities in the southern part of the country. Misuari expressed the hope that the peace talks scheduled to start on 25 October will achieve its goal of attaining true peace in Mindanao.

Meanwhile, Misuari said that the group called (Abusayab) will not obstruct the scheduled peace talks.

Ramos Defends Plan for Talks With Communists

BK1910073893 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] President Ramos said that communist guerillas were now more concerned with their livelihood than ideology while their exiled leaders are isolating themselves. In this weekly press conference, the president defended the government's plan to hold peace talks with local rebel leaders in case proposed negotiations with the national leadership fail to materialize. He said it is logical, reasonable, and even natural for dialogues to take place with local insurgents. The government is trying to persuade the communist-led National Democratic Front to hold preliminary peace talks in Vietnam.

CPP Chairman Denies Backing Out of Peace Talks

BK1410062093 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] Chairman Jose Ma. Sison has denied that he is backing out of the forthcoming peace talks between the government and the communist movement. Sison said that he is continuing his contact with the government panel head, Howard Dee. Although he is the head of the National Democratic Front, he is not the only one making decisions for the reforms and actions that have been implemented, and are still to be implemented, by the communist group; he is just one of those who will present the group's position.

Regarding the alleged rift between the ranks of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], Sison said that those who withdrew from their group are kidnappers and robbers whom the CPP-NPA leadership is planning to dismiss from their organization.

Two Bombs Explode in Catholic Church in Zamboanga

BK1310111493 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Two bombs exploded inside a Catholic church in Zamboanga City last night. There were no casualties. The bombing incident took place inside the Our Lady of Fort Pilar Shrine while thousands of devotees were gathering for the last of day of a religious festival.

According to Police Chief Inspector Inocente Carpio, it is a miracle that no one was killed or injured in the incident.

Two suspects are now under police custody.

Thailand

Tobacco Producers Ask GATT To Rule on U.S. Law

BK1810021193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Oct 93 p 32

[Text] THAILAND and other tobacco-growing countries will ask the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to set up a dispute settlement panel to rule on whether new US local-content rules for cigarettes constitute an unfair trade practice. The appointment of a panel is the next step before a final GATT ruling, following the failure of talks between officials from the US and other producing countries.

The new US law forces American cigarette producers to acquire at least 75 percent of their tobacco in the United States. Other countries say the subsequent restriction of imports to 25 percent violates GATT's free-trade rules. They also complain that the new regulation is a backward, protectionist step that violates a pledge by all participants in the Uruguay Round of GATT talks not to raise trade barriers while the talks are going on.

Thailand is being joined in the protest by cigarette-leaf producers in Latin America, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. They say the US law is not consistent with GATT Article 3 clause 5, which prohibits a country from specifying the proportion of local content to imported raw material.

Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, director-general of the Business Economics Department, said that at the first meeting on October 4, US officials said they were not ready to discuss the issue in legal terms and refused to give specific figures on cigarette trade. Mr Kroekkrai said the cigarette producers, led by Brazil which is the biggest exporter of cigarette leaf to the US, told the US officials that the practice did not conform with the GATT rule. The US has been asked to answer in writing. If the US answer is not satisfactory, the other countries will ask GATT to rule in the case.

Equal Economic Partnership With U.S. Viewed

BK1910035393 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Oct 93 p A2

[Text] Changes must be made to Thailand's ties with the United States in light of the rapid expansion of the country's economy, according to Sarasin Wiraphon, the director of the Foreign Ministry's Department of American and South Pacific Affairs.

"The two countries, in the current economic environment, should treat each other as partners. Thailand should not be treated [by the United States] as inferior any more," Sarasin told a seminar on "Dynamism of foreign policy in the globalization era," organized by Thammasat University's Centre of International Studies.

Bilateral relations with Washington remained on the government's foreign policy priority list, given that the United States took 20 per cent of Thailand's total exports, Sarasin said. Washington remained a close friend in economic terms, but Thailand was still very much dependent on the United States.

Bilateral ties between the two nations go back 160 years, but for the past three decades they have been dominated by security issues as Thailand was regarded as the bulwark against the expansion of Communism in the region.

Sarasin said the Foreign Ministry and other related agencies are exploring the possibilities of reviewing the US-Thailand Treaty of Amity and Friendship, which has been criticized as favouring Washington.

The United States had become more aware of Thailand's fast-growing economy.

"We can witness such an awareness through its recent trade protectionism in putting Thailand on the Priority Watch List," he added.

The United States last year put Thailand on its Priority Foreign Countries (PFC) watch list, accusing Thai businessmen of violating US intellectual property rights and threatening trade retaliation.

In August, the US Trade Representative downgraded Thailand to its Priority Watch List (PWL) after approving moves by the Thai government on the protection of patents and copyright.

Sarasin said relations between the two countries were not seriously hurt by the dispute and the US was satisfied with Thailand's sincerity in combating piracy. He believed that ties could be further strengthened.

"Continued bilateral talks will be helpful if Thailand wants to strengthen its relations with the United States."

He said bilateral talks on intellectual property rights should continue simultaneously with the global negotiations on the same issue.

"As GATT's rules are not being effectively enforced, bilateral talks can be more efficient," Sarasin said.

SRV's Do Muoi Invites U.S. Gas Cooperation

*BK1910021593 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
19 Oct 93 p 19*

[Text] Vietnamese Communist Party chief Do Muoi has invited Unocal Corp to take part in the development of petroleum resources in Vietnam, but the American energy company says it can do nothing until the US embargo is lifted.

Do Muoi extended the verbal invitation to Unocal Thailand president Brian Marcotte during his visit to

Unocal's gas production facilities in the central Gulf of Thailand on Sunday, according to a Unocal Thailand executive.

His invitation shows Hanoi's keenness to see American oil companies returning to the hydrocarbons exploration scene in Vietnam although the US embargo imposed on Vietnam remains in effect.

However, Unocal executives in Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok confirmed to Business Post that the company had recently submitted a proposal to "conduct a feasibility study" on the hydrocarbons potential in the Blue Dragon prospect, lying in southern Vietnam waters, through a consortium which includes French oil firm Total.

Under the US embargo, American companies are forbidden from doing business in Vietnam but are allowed to be involved in technical or feasibility studies.

"When are you going to help Vietnam?" the Vietnamese leader reportedly asked the Unocal Thailand president.

Unocal executives said that in the presence of the US embargo, Unocal could not do anything much but noted that Vietnam's southern waters have good potential for large gas reserves which could be developed for export to Thailand.

Unocal has an extensive natural gas production operation in Thailand and the Unocal gas now generates nearly 40 percent of electricity supply to the kingdom. Unocal and its partners have so far invested \$3 billion in Thailand.

SRV Minister's News Briefing on Do Muoi Visit

*BK1910023193 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Oct 93 p A2*

[Text] The visit of Vietnam's Communist Party chief, Do Muoi, to Thailand was evidence of Hanoi's desire for increased understanding and cooperation among the countries of the region, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said yesterday.

"It is also indicative of fundamental change...and of the prevailing trend towards peace and stability in this region," Cam told a press conference.

Do Muoi completed his historic four-day official visit yesterday.

He is the most senior Vietnamese official to visit Thailand since Bangkok suspended diplomatic relations with Hanoi following the defeat of pro-American South Vietnam in 1975 by communist North Vietnam.

Cam said Do Muoi's historic visit had created better understanding and mutual trust, which would lead to closer cooperation in development.

While expressing appreciation of the increasing cooperation between Vietnam and Thailand, Cam agreed that there were still unsettled problems.

One issue needing negotiation was the question of overlapping maritime boundaries resulting from the declaration by both nations of 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zones (EEZ).

"Officials from the two countries have met twice on the issue. The discussions should be continued to find a proper resolution which meets both countries' respect and interest," he said.

Another problem was fisheries, Cam said. Fishermen from the two countries had several times encroached into each other's waters, partly as a result of the overlapping waters.

"It is Vietnam's view that the two countries should have a mechanism to handle the fisheries problem. In discussions so far the two countries have agreed that to settle the problem they must respect each other's sovereignty on the sea," Cam said.

Protection of marine resources should also be strengthened through long-term cooperation.

Vietnam has proposed joint development of projects within the overlapping maritime zones, modelled on similar agreements between Thailand and Malaysia.

However any proposals will have to take into account Cambodia's expected declaration of a 200 nautical mile EEZ that will further complicate the issue of overlapping of maritime zones.

Before travelling to Chiang Mai, Do Muoi was granted an audience with His Majesty the King at a palace in Narathiwat province on Saturday.

The discussion between the two men lasted about an hour and covered several important issues relating to bilateral relations and development.

"His Majesty the King showed his high interest in peace and stability in the region and he also expressed concern about how to increase cooperation between the two countries," Cam said.

He said the King also gave Do Muoi "valuable advice", but did not elaborate.

The King also expressed appreciation for the warm welcome Hanoi extended to the royal visits of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon and Her Royal Highness Prince Maha Chakkri Sirinthon recently, according to Cam.

The royal visits, coupled with exchange trips by both prime ministers are part of confidence building measures aimed at dispelling deep-seated distrust which has obstructed the expansion of bilateral relations.

Do Muoi and his entourage yesterday visited the Huay Hong Krai royal agricultural project in this northern province, where they saw demonstrated advanced agricultural technology.

"From the trip, the Communist Party chief and his entourage learned more about economic and agricultural development—fields in which Thailand has long experience," said Cam.

Cam said he could not specify a time frame for Vietnam to become a full member of Asean. Vietnam and Laos were given observer status last year.

"There is a common position. Asean countries and Vietnam have agreed that in the near future Vietnam will become a full member of the group. But it may not be today or tomorrow, maybe it will take many years," said Cam.

During talks between Do Muoi and Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, Cambodian issues were raised. The two countries agreed on the need for national reconciliation and restoration of peace and that Cambodia should be neutral and independent.

Vietnam respected Cambodia's right to self-determination and joined other nations in hoping the current situation there will lead to peace and stability Cam said.

Do Muoi departed Chiang Mai for Hanoi yesterday afternoon on a special flight.

Chuan Urges Increased Concern for Environment

*BK1810015193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
18 Oct 93 p 7*

[Text] Chiang Rai—Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday urged the private sector to be seriously aware of environmental problems while concentrating on economic development. For the benefit of the majority, the private sector should accept the higher investment cost to protect the environment, he said in his speech at the opening of the 11th seminar of chambers of commerce attended by businessmen from all over the country. He urged businessmen to realise that it was their responsibility to prevent adverse effects on the environment from factories although this meant they might have to spend more on their businesses.

Controversy exists over whether certain sites in national park should be opened for tourism as proposed by Prime Minister's Office Minister Sawit Phothiwihok who is in charge of the Tourism Authority of Thailand [TAT].

Mr Chuan said he did not think this would lead to the destruction of forests. The issue must be decided with reason. However, Mr Chuan said he would not agree if forests were cleared to make way for golf courses. He emphasised the Government's policy to distribute growth in every field to rural areas.

Among the Government's achievements in the past year were the construction of four-lane highways and double rail tracks to all regions. The Government set aside 80,000 million baht for the development of the quality of life and to provide basic necessities for people in rural areas, along with the distribution of growth to areas other than Bangkok.

The Government formulated a new investment promotion policy and financial measures to grant low-interest loans to promote investment in the provinces and infrastructure development, he said.

Mr Chuan said the Government had just begun this new policy and, therefore, needed full cooperation from the private sector.

All suggestions from the private sector would be taken seriously in exploring ways of doing away with problems obstructing economic development and the distribution of wealth to every part of the country. He asked chambers of commerce to work together in coordinating efforts by the Government and private sector.

Meanwhile, a top official of the Science, Technology and Energy Ministry yesterday expressed concern at the Government's policy to allow the Tourism Authority of Thailand to use designated national parks for tourism. The ministry's deputy permanent secretary, Athon Suphaphodok, said the policy risked damaging the environment and natural resources. The problem was one of control and management.

In other countries, such as the United States and those in Africa national parks were open for tourism and the private sector was given concessions to operate and control use of the parks. But, for Thailand, careful study was needed, especially in areas prone to destruction by people, he said.

"The private sector may do something better than a government agency. It depends on how to keep investors disciplined. In other countries, in an area designated for 20 tourists there will be shelters to accommodate this exact number. But in Thailand, shelters for 200 tourists may be built in an area designated for 20 tourists," Mr Athon said.

He said the TAT should first think about the effects of opening parks to tourists. There have been examples of businesses damaging the environment.

Vietnam

Agreement Signed With China on Border Issue

BK1910151993 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT
19 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 19—Vietnam and China signed here today an agreement on the fundamental principles to settle issues relating to the border issue on land and on the sea between the two countries.

Signatories were Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation, and his Chinese counterpart, Tang Jiaxuan, head of a delegation of the Chinese Government, which arrived here on Monday.

Under the agreement the two sides will step up negotiations for an early settlement of issues relating to the border issue on land and on the sea between the two countries. In the process of gradual settlement of those issues, starting from the realities, the two sides, first of all, will focus on the settlement of issues relating to border on land and the Tonkin Gulf. On the issues relating to the East Sea [South China Sea], the two sides agreed to simultaneously continue negotiating in order to come to a fundamental and lasting solution. During negotiation both sides shall not undertake any activities that make the issue more complicated, and not use force or threaten to use force.

Also present at the signing ceremony were Nguyen Quoc Mau, deputy head of the government's office Le Minh Nghia, head of the government's Border Committee and Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Qing.

The two delegation also exchanged views on the follow-up steps to implement this agreement, and on other issues relating to the relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, the Chinese delegation was received by Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam. Deputy P.M. Luong welcomed the signing of the agreement, which he considered a new step of development, beginning the settlement of the border issues on land and on the sea between the two countries, thus contributing to the promotion of their friendship and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and for peace, stability and cooperation in the region. He stressed that the more important thing is to scrupulously implement the agreement in order to consolidate mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries.

For his part, Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said that the signing of the agreement was an important step, and the fine beginning to build a basis for the settlement of the border issue between the two countries, at the same time to facilitate the development of the Vietnam-China relations.

Tomorrow the Chinese delegation will leave here for Ho Chi Minh City, and it will leave for home on Oct. 21.

Radio Reports Further on Accord

BK1910152793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in
Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] The Chinese delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan arrived in Hanoi on 18 October following recent Sino-Vietnamese government-level border talks. On 19 October, Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, head of our government delegation, and Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, head of the

Chinese Government delegation, signed an agreement on the fundamental principles governing the settlement of border disputes between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the PRC. Under the agreement, the two sides will speed up settlement of the border disputes, including land and sea disputes. In the process of working out steps to resolve these issues, prompted by real situations and as an immediate objective, the two sides will concentrate efforts on resolving land borders and the Gulf of Tonkin conflict. As for those issues relating to the dispute in the Eastern Sea, the two sides agreed to pursue talks aimed at reaching a fundamental long-term solution. In the process of negotiations, the two sides will refrain from resorting to any action which could further complicate the situation and avoid using force or threatening to use force.

Also attending the signing ceremony, on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Nguyen Quoc Mau, deputy director of the Government Office; and Comrade Le Minh Nghia, director of the Government Border Committee. On the Chinese side was PRC Ambassador in Vietnam Zhang Qing.

The two delegations also exchanged views on practical issues which still need to be resolved to implement this agreement as well as on other issues relating to bilateral relations.

In the afternoon the same day, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong and Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam cordially received the Chinese delegation.

During the reception, Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong welcomed the signing of the border agreement between Vietnam and China. He held that this is a new progress which has ushered in the process of resolving issues related to the land and sea borders between the two countries. It will also contribute to accelerating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations for the interest of the two peoples and for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. He stressed: The most important thing is that we must seriously implement this agreement in order to strengthen the mutual trust and cooperation between the two countries.

Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said: The signing of this agreement is an important step for the settlement of the remaining border problems between the two countries while at the same time it will help to create favorable conditions for further development of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

On 20 October, the Chinese delegation will leave Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City and will leave Vietnam for home the next day.

Do Muoi Visits Research Center, Ends Thai Visit

BK1810154793 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] On this morning 18 October, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and his entourage visited the

Research and Development Center for Royal Projects in Huai Hong Khrai, Chiang Mai Province. This is one of the six royal centers which were set up to carry out researches, experiments, and other services to poor country people. Mr. (Sumet Tanchiwechakun), director of the center, and all personnel warmly welcomed Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and the Vietnamese guests. The center was now carrying out research on afforestation, forest protection, resettlement, fire prevention, and technologies in cultivation and animal husbandry. The center also serves as a contact point for countries in the neighborhood to exchange experiences in projects aiming at eliminating poverty.

Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi planted a tree and toured various sections of the center. In the afternoon, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi received a number of Vietnamese residents in Chiang Mai. The comrade warmly enquired about their life, praised them for their contributions to the fatherland as well as to building up solidarity with Thai people. Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi stressed that the party and state is always concerned with creating conditions for the people to fulfill their duties and observe the laws of Thailand.

At the Royal Orchid Hotel in Chiang Mai, by request of Thai and foreign journalists, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held a news conference on the results of the Thailand visit of General Secretary Do Muoi in which the minister answered many questions on issues of common interest for the region and for the international community. Details of this news conference will be broadcast tomorrow morning.

At 1500 on the same day, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi successfully concluded his visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. When the airplane carrying Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi and his entourage left Thai airspace, Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi sent a message to thank his majesty the king, the prime minister, and the people of Thailand, for their warm, hospitable, and solemn reception extended to him and his entourage.

News Briefing Held on Visit

BK1910061193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Dao Nguyen on a news conference held by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam in Chiang Mai, Thailand, on 18 Oct to mark the conclusion of party General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Thailand—passages published in boldface were from a recording]

[Text] Dear friends: At the request of a large number of Thai and foreign reporters, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held a news conference at the Orchid Hotel in Chiang Mai city, Chiang Mai Province, yesterday afternoon, to mark the conclusion of Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Thailand at the invitation of

His Excellency Prime Minister Chuan Likphai. The news conference was attended by a large number of Thai and foreign reporters.

Starting the news conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam pointed out the results of Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Thailand. The comrade said:

First, I want to emphasize here that Mr. Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, being invited by and responding to this invitation from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand reflects a radical change in the world and in the region. This also demonstrates the desire of both sides to promptly and widely develop their relations. This is the first visit ever by General Secretary Do Muoi to Thailand. I would like to point out two characteristics of this visit: First, General Secretary Do Muoi was given a very grand welcome, not only at the central level in Bangkok, but also in various localities as evidenced by the fact [that former] prime minister Thanat also attended a meeting between the general secretary and Thai businessmen. All participating businessmen expressed their earnest desire to expand investment in Vietnam. Second, all talks and contacts were conducted, both at the central and local levels, in a sincere, open-minded, and frank atmosphere. General Secretary Do Muoi's audience with His Majesty the King lasted for more than an hour and was regarded as very important. The king was very interested in the issue of Buddhism and called for better cooperation between the two countries. This visit was crowned with very fine results.

Next, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam spent time answering various questions raised by reporters.

Replying to a question by a correspondent of the Thai daily BANGKOK POST on issues to be discussed further by Thailand and Vietnam through negotiations, and on the outcome of this visit by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said:

As for the Mekong Committee, both sides will strive to reach and sign an agreement to restore the existing four-country Mekong Committee and then expand this committee for the participation of other inland countries.

Regarding the issue of FIR [flight information region] Ho Chi Minh City, this is a decision made by the ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] in Bangkok in May last year and now it is time to execute this decision.

Regarding the third issue, fishery cooperation, the two sides agreed that they may achieve fishery cooperation based on certain principles—respect for each other's interest in accordance with the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. An urgent issue to be solved now is restoring order at sea and possibly to set up a mechanism to restore order at sea. On this basis, we can discuss issues concerning fisheries. In a wider perspective, as there have been two specialist-level meetings so far, the two sides will

continue to discuss the issue of overlapping claims related to the two countries to discover a satisfactory approach.

Answering an AFP correspondent on the stance of Vietnam and Thailand toward Cambodia, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said:

Regarding relations with Cambodia, both sides shared the view that they wish to see Cambodia become a peaceful, independent, stable, and neutral country having friendly relations with other countries [words indistinct]. The two sides also pledged to respect the Cambodian people's right to self determination.

Replying to a question from Japanese Newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN on when Vietnam will join the ASEAN grouping of countries and whether or not it will participate in the upcoming OPEC meeting, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam said:

As for the ASEAN issue, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai expressed his desire to see Vietnam become a full member of ASEAN soon. Regarding OPEC, we have not been an OPEC member country.

Hanoi News Briefing on Do Muoi Tour

BK1910123193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Report on a news conference held by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam at the Government Guest House in Hanoi on 19 October]

[Text] Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam convened a news conference this afternoon at the Government Guest House to present the main points of General Secretary Do Muoi's recent visit to Singapore and Thailand. A large number of Vietnamese and foreign journalists attended the briefing. According to Minister Nguyen Manh Cam, General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Singapore and Thailand took place at a time when the international situation has undergone fundamental changes and the relations between Vietnam and countries in the region have changed for the better in a short time. All of these countries have expressed the desire to develop their relations with Vietnam a step further. Therefore, each country has accorded General Secretary Do Muoi a solemn and warm welcome.

General Secretary Do Muoi met with the highest-level leaders, toured a number of important economic and cultural establishments, and learned a lot of experiences in all fields. Except for the particular traits in each country, General Secretary Do Muoi's visit has the following points in common:

—The two countries highly valued Vietnam's economic achievements and renovation undertaking, regarding Vietnam's prosperity as a contribution in the consolidation of regional security and stability. Singapore and Thailand have reached initial agreements to assist Vietnam in those domains where each country has its strengths and take steps to accelerate trade relations.

Consensus has also been reached regarding those issues that remain to be settled with Thailand as well as regarding orientations and ways to overcome problems to promote cooperation.

Next, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam devoted time to answering a number of questions raised by the journalists concerning the following issues:

- Vietnam's full ASEAN membership will take place at an appropriate time.
- The ASEAN member countries express the desire to see Vietnam become a full member of this organization at an early date.
- The agreement to settle overlapping territorial waters by Vietnam and Thailand will not affect a third country.
- The improvement of the relations between Vietnam and Singapore and Thailand conforms with the trends of cooperation and development and goes beyond the boundaries of political differences. These cooperative ties are based on the Bali Treaty and the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, and cooperation in the interest of all parties involved.

In response to a question concerning the Vietnamese foreign minister's upcoming visit to Russia and the former Soviet Union republics, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam pointed out: It is Vietnam's unchanged policy to maintain relations with the former Soviet Union republics, primarily in the domains of trade, economy, technology, and culture. The Vietnamese foreign minister's upcoming visit to the former Soviet Union republics aims at the aforementioned objective. The visit will also reflect Vietnam's diversified foreign policy. Minister Nguyen Manh Cam emphatically said: Whether it is rich or poor, each country can help effect changes for the better in bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

Do Muoi on Need for Cooperation With ASEAN

BK1910071793 Hanoi VNA in English 0653 GMT 19 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 19—'The close friendship and active cooperation between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries in general, and Vietnam with each ASEAN country in particular, are an important factor for peace and security in the region. The more steady the relations are, the more peace and security will be ensured', said General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi, who returned here yesterday after visiting Singapore from Oct. 4-8 and Thailand from Oct. 15-18.

In an interview with the Army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today General Secretary Do Muoi said that his official visits to Singapore and Thailand were successful and he had meetings and talks with top leaders of Singapore and Thailand. During the talks and meetings, he continued, the two sides agreed upon many important issues aimed at further strengthening and promoting

the relations between Vietnam and those two countries to contribute to peace, security, development and prosperity in the region.

On Vietnam's foreign policy, General Secretary Do Muoi said 'our independent, sovereign foreign policy is welcomed and appreciated by other countries and friends abroad. First of all, we give priority to develop our relations with countries in Southeast Asia and attach importance to relations with countries in other parts of the world... The ASEAN countries including Singapore and Thailand want Vietnam to early become a member of ASEAN. For our part, we will do our best to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of stability and development... We will join ASEAN at the most appropriate time'.

Answering a question on how to increase the better understanding and closer cooperation among countries in the region, the Vietnamese party leader said first of all more contacts would be made to exchange experience in order to effectively cooperate and assist each other in the economic reform process in each country.

On the possibilities and prospects of cooperation between Vietnam and Singapore and Thailand, Mr. Muoi said: 'Vietnam always opens its door to all who want to do business with it'.

NHAN DAN Hails New Era in ASEAN Relations

BK1910045693 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 93

[“Excerpts” from 19 October NHAN DAN editorial: “A New, Promising Era for Cooperation Between Vietnam and ASEAN”]

[Text] Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's official visits to the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand have concluded with fine success.

These first visits by our highest party and state leader to the two ASEAN member countries have been regarded by the region and the world as important events, opening a new chapter in the bilateral relations between Vietnam and its neighbor—ASEAN—and helping to promote the trends of peace, stability, and development in Asia and the Pacific.

We warmly welcome the great success of our Party general secretary's official visits to Singapore and Thailand. This success further affirms Vietnam's correct foreign policy, which has been hailed by and received a positive response from the countries in Southeast Asia and the world.

Our people welcome a new and promising era in the relations of cooperation between Vietnam and Singapore, between Vietnam and Thailand, as well as between Vietnam and ASEAN.

UN Praises Nation's Economic Reforms, Policy

*BK1810144393 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct.17—The United Nations high valued Vietnam's efforts in its economic renovation process and national construction and its sound foreign policy, considered them important factors to help Vietnam join the international community, said Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai, who returned here on Oct. 15 after attending the 48th session the UN General Assembly, in an interview with the Army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today.

On the results of the Vietnamese delegation at the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, Mr. Khai said the participants to the session welcomed Vietnam's independent foreign policy as well as the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the current renovation process. They also hailed Vietnam's contributions to the settlement of disputes in the region, aimed at contributing to the strengthening of peace and stability in the region and the world. Mr. Khai said during the session, he met with UN Secretary General B. Butrus-Ghali and the newly-elected chairman of the UN Security Council. On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people he thanked the UN agencies and officials for their assistance and support to Vietnam.

Asked about the meetings with US officials, Deputy P.M. Phan Van Khai said that at the meetings with US Secretary of State W. Christopher and other US officials the two sides focussed on the issues relating to the Vietnam-US relations as well as international issues of common concern. Secretary of State Christopher noted that Mr. Khai's presence as well as that high-level meeting in many years between the two governments in capital Washington clearly indicated that war between the two countries came to a definitive end. The deputy prime minister reaffirmed Vietnam's stance to regard the American servicemen missing in action (MIA) issue as an humanitarian one. Vietnam, he said, will continue to do all it has pledged to do. Vietnam wishes for the promotion of the relations between Vietnam the US which conforms to the interests of the two peoples and to trend of peace, development and progress in the world. The two sides agreed that Vietnam and the US need to close the past and look to the future to contribute to security in the region as well as the world, he added.

Radio Reviews Phan Van Khai Trip to U.S.

BK1610114193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] During his visit to the United States to attend the 48th session of the UN General Assembly, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai made many contacts with representatives of many organizations and people of various strata who are interested in the development of U.S.-Vietnam relations.

In the meetings with the Foreign Relations Council, Asian Association, and especially at Harvard University in Boston, Massachusetts, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai met many American scholars who specialize in international economic, social, and political issues. They highly valued Vietnam's achievements in renovation and its foreign policy. They also expressed their wish for early normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations in the interest of the two peoples.

The deputy prime minister also met with representatives of dozens of American non-governmental organizations which have assistance projects in Vietnam and many American friends who have constantly supported Vietnam in the former struggle for national liberation as well as in the present national construction and development.

Representatives of the U.S. Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has a membership of 2 million, paid a courtesy visit to Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai. They thanked the government and people of Vietnam for their cooperation in the solution of the issue relating to the Americans missing in action in recent years. They expressed the hope that the cooperation will continue with practical results. They affirmed their support for an early lift of the embargo and the normalization of U.S.-Vietnamese relations. They stressed that it is necessary to make their members realize Vietnam's cooperation.

On 9 October, Vice Prime Minister Phan Van Khai met with more than 100 overseas Vietnamese representing overseas Vietnamese communities in the United States and Canada. On 11 October, he visited the Vietnamese delegation to the United Nations. On 13 October, he left New York for home.

Tran Duc Luong Receives U.S. Commercial Delegation

*BK1810151193 Hanoi VNA in English 1441 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 18—An economic and commercial delegation of California State (US) led by Mr. Leo McCarthy, lieutenant governor of California, has paid a week-long visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Chairman of Vietnam's Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

While here, the US delegation was received by Vice Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong. Mr Luong said that the presence of the delegation was a fine opportunity for the US businessmen to learn about Vietnam and its policy of investment and economic and trade cooperation. He expressed his wish for the development of those relations in the interests of both sides.

The California delegation had working sessions with the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It also met with senior officials of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, the Ministry of Public Health, [words indistinct] and training, the State Committee for Cooperation

and Investment, the General Department of Post and Telecommunications, the People's Committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and some import-export companies to seek possibilities of economic and commercial cooperation between Vietnam and the State of California.

Foreign Minister To Visit Ukraine, Russia

BK1810144993 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam is to pay official visits to the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan in a near future, says the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in a communique today.

Delegation Attends Francophone Summit

BK1810154593 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18—A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice President Nguyen Thi Binh attended the fifth summit of French-speaking countries held in Port Louis, capital of the Republic of Mauritius, from Oct. 16-18.

Addressing the opening session, the Vietnamese head delegate dwelt on human rights and development, and the responsibility of every nation to promote and protect human rights.

She also highly appreciated the effective cooperation between Vietnam and organizations of French-speaking countries in the recent past and affirmed Vietnam's close attachment to the community.

Aid Granted to Laos for Rural Development

BK1810072693 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 18—Vietnam will grant Laos in 1993 a gratuitous aid of 1.5 billion dong (roughly 150,000 US dollars) for feasibility study, and in 1995 another 6.3 billion dong for the execution, of three projects on rural development.

Documents on Vietnam's aid to the three projects which will be carried out in Phonhong District (Vientiane Province), Khamkeut District (Bolikhamsai Province) and Champasak District (Champasak Province) were signed in Vientiane recently by representatives of the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Prime Minister Orders Probe of Timber Exports

BK1810113193 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] Implementing the prime minister's instruction, the government special task force comprising officials of the forestry, customs, and commercial sectors have jointly conducted an investigation into the export of timber at the Qui Nhon port of Binh Dinh Province. Through its investigation, the team found some irregularities in the export of timber. As a result, it has set new regulations governing this business at the port. From now on, all kinds of timber must undergo a close check by the special task force before being loaded for exportation.

The task force has also asked the Qui Nhon port director and customs officials concerned to file a report on irregularities related to the export of timber.

The minister of forestry has instructed the deputy director of the Customs Department and the head of the Binh Dinh Province Customs Office to clarify queries in the report filed by the local market management team on the transportation and delivery of illegal timber to Binh Dinh province.

First Lighthouse Built in Spratly Archipelago

BK1810133593 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Oct 93

[Text] After five months of urgent work under the harsh weather conditions of the Spratly Archipelago area, cadres and workers of the Shipping Insurance Corporation No. 1 have completed the construction of Song Tu Tay Lighthouse, the first lighthouse in the Spratly Archipelago. During the construction process, the construction workers had the assistance and protection of troops based at Song Tu Tay Island. On 3 October the lighthouse has been assessed by the Assessment Council under Ministry of Transportation and Communications as having met all requirements and was allowed to be commissioned. The lighthouse will serve navigation activities in the southern sea region, assist ships traveling at night on this important international sea route, and will also assert Vietnam's territorial sovereignty over the Spratly Archipelago.

Fatherland Front, Officials Meet With Bishops

BK1610103593 Hanoi VNA in English 0649 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 16—Mr. Nguyen Van Hanh, Presidium member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front (VFF) Central Committee, and Mr. Vu Quang, chairman of the Government Commission for Religious Affairs, have met in Ho Chi Minh City with Bishop Nguyen Minh Nhat, president of the Vietnam Episcopal Council (VEC), and Bishop Le Phong Thuan, general secretary of the VEC.

Mr. Hanh highlighted the front's concern to build a great national solidarity bloc, including the Catholics, in national construction and defence.

Informing the VEC leaders of the relations between the Vietnamese state and the Vatican, Mr. Quang said that the Vatican had asked the Vietnamese Government to allow a Vatican delegation to come to Vietnam soon to discuss with the government about the personnel issue of the Vietnamese Church. The Vietnamese Government, he said, has decided to talk with the Vatican about issues of common concern, including the personnel one, at the archbishopric of Ho Chi Minh City.

"The Vietnamese Government always wish to have a good relationship with the Vatican and with the VEC so as to build a great nation-wide solidarity bloc in which the Vietnamese Catholic community has an important role to play in national construction and defence", Mr. Quang stressed in conclusion.

Interbank Market Set Up in Ho Chi Minh City

*BK1810061193 Hanoi VNA in English 0609 GMT
18 Oct 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 18—An interbank market has established in Ho Chi Minh City has been recently with the participation of state-owned commercial banks, joint stock banks, investment and development [word indistinct] foreign bank branches and joint venture banks. For a start the interbank will deal only in the Vietnamese dong. Direct transactions will be conducted by telephone and fax with clients throughout the country. This is the second interbank market Vietnam has set up in a bid to accelerate the transition to the market economy. The first was founded in Hanoi in July with 12 original members including one foreign bank, ANZ. The Hanoi interbank, also dealing exclusively in the dong, holds two sessions a week.

Australia**Government 'Dismayed' by U.S. Grain Sales to PRC***BK1910093393 Hong Kong AFP in English 0845 GMT 19 Oct 93*

[Text] Canberra, Oct 19 (AFP)—The Australian government strongly criticised Tuesday a decision by Washington to expand subsidised grain sales into a key Australian market, China, as part of the growing trade war between the United States and Europe. A U.S. announcement that it plans to use its Export Enhancement Program (EEP) to subsidise barley sales to China follows a promise by President Bill Clinton last month that Washington would avoid using the EEP in ways that undermined Australia's interests. China is Australia's most important market for malting barley.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans and acting primary industries minister Michael Lee described the move in a joint statement Tuesday as "a particularly unhappy development" which they said was difficult to reconcile with Clinton's comment last month.

The Australian government, they said, was "particularly dismayed" by the decision, conveyed to Canberra through its embassy in Washington in the last few days.

The EEP barley program for 1993-94 totals 3.375 million tonnes spread among 14 countries and regions, including for the first time China and Romania. The EEP allocation to China is for 100,000 tonnes, equal to a quarter of Australian exports to that market. Australian barley exports to China last financial year totalled almost 400,000 tonnes worth 82 million dollars (54 million U.S.) or almost 50 percent of Australia's malting barley exports.

"Apparently, extension of the EEP on barley to China is directed at the E.C. presence in that market," the ministers said. "Nevertheless, it is very disappointing in the light of our repeated requests that the EEP program not be extended to sensitive markets which are important to Australia."

The move was difficult to reconcile with Clinton's comments to Prime Minister Paul Keating last month that Washington would avoid using the EEP in ways that undermined Australia's interests, they said. The escalation of the subsidy war between the United States and the European Community further highlighted the need for a successful outcome to the Uruguay Round of talks

under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), due to be completed by the end of the year.

"The government will be conveying its deep concern on the EEP barley program to the U.S. authorities," the ministers said. The EEP also included Australia's second largest barley market, Saudi Arabia.

Indonesian Warships Arrive on Goodwill Visit*BK1710114193 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 93*

[Text] Three Indonesian warships have anchored five miles out to sea from Sydney. They are expected to dock in Sydney Harbor tomorrow and begin a nine-day goodwill visit. A navy spokesman said the ships have already been to Cairn in Queensland and one of the vessels was involved in recent defense exercises of the far northern city of Darwin.

Fiji**New Zealand Defense Forces Chief on Visit***BK1810060693 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 93*

[Text] The chief of New Zealand's Defense Forces, Vice Admiral (Somerville Teagal), is paying a three-day visit to Fiji. Admiral (Teagal) is on a tour of Pacific island countries. He has already visited Niue, the Cooks, Tonga, and Western Samoa. In Fiji, he is discussing maritime surveillance and other defense cooperation issues.

Solomon Islands**Minister on Finance Talks With World Bank, IMF***BK1610104093 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0900 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Solomon Islanders have been warned that the country is living beyond its means. The warning came from Finance Minister (Andrew Nawree) on his return to Honiara from (?tight) finance talks in Washington. Mr. (Nawree) said it would require payment sacrifice on the part of the people to overcome the difficult economic situation now confronting Solomon Islands. Mr. (Nawree) said he was pleased with the discussions he'd had with the officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The finance minister added that he'd been told both institutions were now in a position to assist in tackling the problem facing Solomon Islands in its economic development.